The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1868.

The readers of the GAZETTE are already informed by telegraph that nine Republican members of the House, including three from Allegheny county, refused to attend the Republican caucus for the selection of officers of that body, and announced their intention to defeat the ticket agreed upon by that assemblage. Having been at Harrisburg throughout this contest, and in such relation to legislative leaders as to give a pretty correct idea of the facts in the case, I propose to set forth the results of my observations.

The nation is ruled by political parties. Hence there is always a struggle going on for mastery. In like manner political parties are always ruled by factions, and each party is ordinarily divided into two or more clans, each jealous of the other, and each seeking the control, and especially the dispensation of the patronage. In Pennsylvania the clans that divide the Republican party are known as the clan CAMERON and the clan CURTIN. It has been my fortune to be fully identified with neither of them.

As soon as the recent State election disclosed the fact that the Republicans had a majority in each branch of the Legislature, combinations were set on foot by each of these clans to control the organization of the Houses. It was early conceded that the Senate would be organized with a mixed ticket—a Cameronian for Speaker, and a Curtinian for Clerk. For the House the Cameronians united on Mr. MCCAMANT for Speaker, and the Curtinians on Mr. DAVIS. The Camerons sought to make Mr. CONNELL the State Treasurer; the Curtinians, Mr. IRWIN. It is not needful to specify the minor offices. As the caucus progressed, it was manifest the Curtinians had the organization in their hands, and by so large a majority as to involve the election of Mr. IRWIN as Treasurer. This result was deemed of great significance, and especially in view of the nomination of Mr. CURTIN for the Vice-Presidency by the Soldiers' Convention, which was to meet the following Wednesday at Philadelphia. When the Cameronians discovered they were to be beaten in the House caucus, they hauled off, and all but ten of them refused to go into the meeting at all, and announced their intention of running a candidate for Speaker of their own, thus making a triangular contest in the House, in which an election would be impossible, if the respective forces stood firm, and finally compelling Mr. DAVIS to decline, or to go over eventually to to the Democratic nominee, Mr. JONES, with enough others to make him Speaker. What was desired was not this latter result, but to force Mr. DAVIS out of the way.

This arrangement was promptly met by a counter project by the Curtinians to defeat Mr. GRAHAM in the Senate in case Mr. DAVIS was not allowed to go through. It was stated that three Curtinian Senators were ready to vote for the democratic nominee for Speaker, in order to execute reprisals for the Cameronian bolt in the House. This seems not to have been authentic.

While these were influences prominent in the struggle, pretenses of a different nature were set up to justify the strategy that had been resolved upon, and the ends intended to be reached. The Camerons urged that Mr. DAVIS's legislative career was blemished, and the Curtinians retorted by pointing to Mr. CONNELL's deficiencies in the same particular. If it must be confessed that much these respective accusers said was true; it must, also, be admitted that neither got the start of the other. It was simply absurd for Cameronians to set up as purists for the purpose of defeating Mr. DAVIS, while they were cordially supporting men no better than he.

Then it was alleged that Mr. DAVIS was not reliable to those questions in which Allegheny county and the western portion of the Commonwealth generally feel an especial interest—that he was not sound on the Free Railroad Law and the restoration of the Connellsville charter. It was insisted, with considerable force, that Mr. MCCAMANT voted for the genuine Free Railroad bill last winter, while Mr. DAVIS dodged the question. In reply to this, Mr. DAVIS maintained that he dodged last winter because his mind was undergoing a change; from being against the proposed law he was turning in favor of it, but had not reached the point where he was fully prepared to abandon his old views and associations and openly espouse new ones. He stated that he was now confirmed in his convictions on the side of freedom in railroad building; had definitely proclaimed his purpose in published letters; had prepared his in augural address in anticipation of his election as Speaker, and had made it as direct and uncompromising as he could; had promised to make Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and should do it, believing him to have the full confidence of all the Free Railroad men; and that he should advocate and vote for the restoration of the Connellsville charter. He further stated that the opposition to him was in fact not based on any doubts as to his actual position, for one of the bolters from Allegheny county had offered to vote for him on consideration of having the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee given to him instead of Mr. WILSON; and that the bolter was Mr. SMITH.

But the Cameronians urged that some of the supporters of Mr. DAVIS were not Free Railroad men; that some of them were certainly in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was simply true. But, then, what I have already said must be borne in mind. These combinations had not primary reference to any questions about railroads. It was not more suspicious that some monopolists should go in for Mr. DAVIS than that some of them should go in for Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. EBBETT are both unquestionably sound on the railroad questions, but they support Mr. CONNELL, who has been bitterly and effectively on the other side for years. Mr. LANDON, who did more against the Free Railroad Law and the Connellsville bill, at the last session, than any other Senator, supports Mr. GRAHAM. This is not because of identity of views on these questions, but because of identity in clanship for general purposes.

And here it is proper to remark that the clans do not pull in perfect harmony on this occasion. They never do. Always, incidental or collateral questions spring up, which divert particular members of either clan from the body thereof temporarily. Hence it happens that some Western Cameronians now favor Mr. IRWIN. The idea that controls them in this special deviation is that the East has monopolized the advantages of the Treasurership, and that Western interests will be promoted by the election of a trans-Alleghenian to the custody of the public moneys. In these comparatively few instances the sentiment of locality overbears the zeal of clanship.

The three bolters from Allegheny county, when pressed, justify their revolt against the usages of the party by a communication in the columns of the GAZETTE on Monday morning, signed "Allegheny." They say that but for that article they should have gone into caucus and abided by its decision. Unfortunately for this view of the case, I heard of their determination to bolt at least six hours before the GAZETTE containing that communication arrived at Harrisburg. If the fact had been otherwise that document would not have afforded the justification they sought. The experienced Mr JOHN HICKMAN hit the nail exactly on the head, in caucus, when he said, "If these men have real grievances, why do they not come here and state them, and demand redress?" It is not easy to see what answer can be made to that interrogatory.

But this example may be erected into a precedent that will be used with vast effect not many months hence. Next year a United States Senator will be chosen in place of Mr. BUCKALEW. A State Senator of the clan CAMERON wants it, and it is wanted for him. He has large mental powers, uncommon attainments in knowledge, and a captivating eloquence. He would adorn the station. But he has been a most sturdy opponent of a genuine Free Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. True, he says he is in favor of a General Railroad Law, but it is one whose chief feature consists in providing "how not to do it." The limitations and provisos weigh down such an enactment as he would make so as to cause it to sink into the category of a nullity. So long as the Republican party in State Convention did not plant itself on one side or the other of this question, this Senator was at liberty to act in reference to it as he pleased. It was in the same case as the question of Protection to Domestic Industry in the Republican party at large. No National Convention having decided that question, a Republican may be a Free Trader or a Protectionist, as he will. But the last State Convention at Williamsport adopted Freedom in Railroad Building as a plank in the Republican Platform, and, so far, has bound its representatives. Now, we concede that if any moral principle is involved in a question no man can be concluded by the action of his fellows. He is bound to make his conduct thereon accord with his individual judgment. But this is not such a question. It has no absolute moral character, but is purely a question of political economy. It falls exclusively within the legitimate domain of Policy or Expediency. In party fealty, therefore, this Senator is bound to conform his official conduct to the judgment of the Convention. He probably will not. I judge him by what he has said to me within a few days.

How will his Senatorial aspirations stand next year? Surely, it will be in vain to ask Free Railroad Republicans to go into a caucus where he will be sure to win, or to be bound by a caucus that agrees to elevate him to the United States Senate! Violating the discipline of the party himself, he cannot expect it to be enforced in his own behalf; and if he should indulge the expectation would surely be mistaken in the end.

Another view remains to be taken. The Republican party last year promised the people of this State a Free Railroad Law in case it was again entrusted with power. This was one of the definite pledges on which it was trusted. It will shortly be demonstrated whether that promise was made in good faith or not. If the law demanded and promised shall be enacted, all will be well. What if it shall fail? More, if its failure shall be owing to the fact that none of the regular and acknowledged appliances of party discipline were used in its behalf? Is the conjecture indulged that the Republican advocates of a Free Railroad Law may be fooled with impunity? If so, that delusion may as well be put aside, and that right speedily.

There are indications that the Democratic party, as such, means to commit itself to the monopoly; that even Mr. WALLACE intends to head a flank movement. I shall be slow to believe this of him until constrained by potentest facts. But such a movement would comport with that party, and give it valuable alliances next year; while it would make the course of the Republicans one of inevitable necessity.

These indications have greatly perplexed Mr. GRAHAM. While earnestly desiring not to violate the comities of the Senate by degrading Mr. LANDON from the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee, or displacing him altogether from the Committee, he feels that true ness to the interests of his immediate constituents and to the declared policy of the party, requires he should run no risks. If he should count on Mr. WALLACE as a friend to a Free Railroad Law, should constitute the Committee on that subject, and that Mr. WALLACE should be found on the other side, he would be without sufficient reasons to justify his cause, and would fall under the imputation of actual treachery or culpable confidence. However, he is determined to make sure of that Committee, even if it becomes necessary to remove Mr. LANDON altogether, an even not improbable. In making choice of its members he will use great caution, selecting only such material as can be fully relied upon in any emergency.

Having said so much of the influence of factions in these matters, it is necessary to say more, in order not to be misunderstood. Factions always have a shibboleth under which they rally—an idea, a principle, a measure, or a name. The two factions of which we have spoken each have the name of an individual as its badge or token. Each of these individuals has acted a conspicuous part in the politics of the State or nation. One is now in the United States Senate; the other hoping to be there or into the Vice Presidential chair. Each is a magnetic character, adapted to attract or repel other persons. Unlike in dispositions, taste, aptitudes and capacities, each has salient points and signal merits. As chiefs of factions neither is without faults, though far enough from justifying the harsh criticisms pronounced upon them. It happens with them, as with persons similarly circumstanced, that their respective clans sometimes do things, ostensibly in their interests, which they do not sanction. In popular governments clans use their chiefs often more than the chiefs use them. In the case under consideration no evidence is adduced to show that Mr. CAMERON sanctions the bolt of his clan. He is at Washington, and those who may be supposed to represent his wishes in a special manner have apparently not directed, advised or consented to the schism. It seems rather that the discipline of the clan was invoked, without authority, for the accomplishment of personal ends. The contest is a bitter one.

F. B. P.

THE action of the Soldiers' Convention at Philadelphia in nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency may be taken as indicative of the enthusiasm with which his selection as the standard-bearer of the Republican party will be hailed throughout the whole length and breadth of the land by the men who sustained the national flag in the field during the dark days of the rebellion.

GEN. HARTRANFT has signified his willingness again to become a candidate for Auditor General. So far no other person has been named in connection with the nomination. It may be presumed, therefore, that he will have no competitor for the place. He made an excellent soldier, and is making an equally good civil officer.

MR. MORTON M'MICHAEL has declined renomination for the office of Mayor of Philadelphia.

NO ORGANIZATION.

The Legislative Lockout continues, and the twenty fifth ballot was reached in the House yesterday without effecting the expected result, the election of Mr. DAVIS as Speaker. The dissenters scattered their votes after the twentieth ballot, as no gentleman would consent to permit his name to be used as their candidate. The conduct of the fractious members excites condemnation and rebuke from the leading Republican journals of the State, and they certainly cannot blind their eyes to the fact that they are working their own political destruction as rapidly as it is possible for men to accomplish that end.

If it had been left to us to name the man for Speaker of the House, the choice would not have fallen on Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS. No such authority was vested in us. Nor were we deputed to counsel or advise the Republican members of the Legislature in the matter. We consequently did not counsel or advise them. But a large majority of those Republicans chose Mr. DAVIS, as was their privilege. Nine others, not only exercised the privilege of chosing for themselves, as they were entitled to do, but when they found they were badly beaten refused to go into caucus at all. Some of them roll up the whites of their eyes and sanctimoniously protest they cannot vote for such a man as Mr. DAVIS. Well; HICKMAN, MASON, NICHOLSON, WILSON, and most others who are widely reputed to have high personal characters, have no difficulty on that score. Mr. DAVIS has reason to be proud of the support of such men.

The fact is this unreasonable bolt has damaged the prospects of a General Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. Republican members from other parts of the State, who have been acting in good faith, and meant to go straight through, are so ured. Others who wanted an excuse to strike the measures particularly demanded by Allegheny and other counties, think they have found it. This illustrates the truth of what we said some days ago, that Allegheny was altogether too provincial for its own welfare, and could not alter its course in that particular a moment too soon.

Mr. DAVIS has been acting honorably, and would undoubtedly have made all his pledges good. He has been badly used, and naturally feels aggrieved. He would be less or more than human if he did not. His particular friends are angered. No reasonable man can blame them. Men from all parts of the State who have the welfare of the Republican cause at heart, and want it to triumph in the fall, in the election of General GRANT, are aggrieved, are out of patience, and with abundant cause. A Free Railroad Bill, or any other measure of importance, cannot be secured in this way, and certainly ought not to be.

THE DEAD LOCK—A CARD.

The following is the card (referred to yesterday) of the Republican members of the State House of Representatives who refused to support Mr. DAVIS for Speaker:

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 8.—*Editors of the State Guard:*—Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to an article in the *State Guard* of this day, reflecting severely on the position and motives of those of us who feel it to be our duty to withhold our support from the clan Elisha W. Davis, as candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Permit us to state that we are not disorganizers, but have at heart the success and welfare of the Republican party. We have voted and acted with that organization ever since it had an existence, and we, intend to do so in the future, except when an attempt is made to inflict a great wrong upon that party. This we believe is now being done by some gentlemen who desire to see Mr. Davis elected Speaker, and who are and have been freely applying to us the epithets of disorganizers and malcontents. In the faithful discharge of our duty to an honest and incorruptible constituency, we have taken this stand, assured that when the time arrives for us to lay before the world our reasons at large for our action, it will meet with the approbation of every honest and true Republican in the State.

A. ARMSTRONG, Lancaster.
DAVID L. SMITH, Allegheny.
JOHN P. RICHARDS, Fulton.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
J. BOYD ESPY, Crawford.
SAMUEL MCCAMANT, Blair.
H. S. WHARTON, Huntingdon.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION will meet next Tuesday at Philadelphia. The representation from Allegheny county is quite small, in comparison to the number to which it is entitled. Still, the delegation from almost all the other counties will be full, so that the aggregate attendance will be large.

As a matter of course, this body will nominate Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. It is most suitable that a military convention, assembled for political purposes, should present the name of the most illustrious soldier in the republic for its highest honors, and especially as he has exhibited in the management of the War Department, as elsewhere, a high capacity for the civil service.

It might likewise be expected that the Convention will express a preference for a candidate for Vice President. So far, Governor GEARY and ex Governor CURTIN have been most prominently named in this connection. A large majority of the delegates, so far as we are informed, are for Mr. CURTIN. Indeed, we hear of few or no delegates instructed for General GEARY. Even in his own county, Cumberland, the delegates are for Mr. CURTIN. Two considerations, at least, have contributed to this result. General GEARY's term as Governor will not expire until the year after the election of President and Vice President; and a decided inclination exists not to create an interregnum. It is ordinarily suitable that a civil officer should serve out the term of his election before entering upon another place. Then, again, if the first place on the ticket is conceded to a military man, it is wise to concede the second place to a civilian. Soldiers are entitled to just recognition; and all loyalists are ready to go as far as reason dictates in that direction. But if they should claim all the seats of honor a feeling would be apt to spring up that the slave holding oligarchy had perished only to make room for the pretorian guards. This is an impression that thoughtful soldiers are as anxious to avoid as any other class. But, be this as it may, Governor CURTIN will most likely be the choice of the Convention. Whether he will, upon this backing, go actively into the canvass, or decline, holding back for the next Senatorial vacancy, is a point on which we have no information.

THE noble and patriotic county of Allegheny, with her thousands of returned soldiers, is represented at the Convention of Boys in Blue, now in session at Philadelphia, by a single delegate. We do not know but this fact conveys a compliment to our soldier citizens, who have not shown much desire to push in political circles the claims they hold on a grateful people for military services prompted and rendered through pure patriotism.

J. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ., First Vice President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has resigned his position. He served with honor and credit, and contributed largely to the general success of that road, with which he has been identified since its infancy.

ON the first Wednesday of next month the French nation will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The second annual report of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States, was laid before Congress yesterday, and is a highly important and interesting document. The duties of that officer requires that he shall investigate the sources of national revenue, the best methods of collecting the same, and administration of the existing laws bearing on the subject. In referring to the National debt and the requirements for National expenditure, he presents the following figures:

The amount of the National Debt on the 31st of August, 1865,—the period of its maximum—less cash in the Treasury, was $2,737,689,571 43, involving an annual obligation for interest of $138,031,628 24. The debt in general, at this period, might be classified as follows:

Of *long* obligations (5 20 bonds, 6s of 1881, 10-40s, &c.) $1,084,222,600; of *short time* paper (temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds of 1847 and 1848), $1,673,466,971 43, of which $373,308,256 35 was currency proper.

By an elaborate table and comparison the Commissioner demonstrates *that the United States is the only one of the leading nations of the world which is, at present, materially diminishing its debt and reducing its taxes; and the only one, moreover, which offers any substantial evidence of its ability to pay its debt with in any definite period, or even anticipated the probability of any such occurrence.*

In speaking of the immense revenue which should be derived from distilled spirits, he says, what we have ever held, that the tax has been placed at such a rate as to constitute in itself so great a temptation to fraud, that average human nature, as it exists in the United States, is not able to resist it. And the system under which the officers have been selected to collect the tax and supervise the manufactures has not, thus far, recognized *honesty, intelligence,* and *business capacity* as the *first, only,* and *essential* qualification for appointment.

He proposes that the special taxes referred to, under this head, should be repealed; and that a tax of from two to three per cent. be imposed on the value of all spirits sold at wholesale, to be paid monthly, and a tax of ten cents per gallon on all spirits rectified, to be paid weekly. A tax of two and a half per cent. on sales, and ten cents on spirits rectified, will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, yield a revenue, which cannot be easily evaded, of at least twenty millions of dollars per annum; making a total amount of annual revenue which can probably be derived from the tax on distilled spirits, under the proposed system, of from *fifty to sixty millions of dollars.*

THERE are many and significant indications that Russia is stirring up mischief against Turkey. These signs have become so manifest that the Sultan has dispatched an envoy to solicit the intervention of England. There was a time when all Europe trembled at the tread of the Moslem cohorts, which threatened to subdue the continent and extinguish christianity. There was also a time when all Europe rang with enthusiastic shouts of armed legions on the way to drive the Turks out of Palestine. For long and bloody centuries there was no amity between these two forces, following respectively the cross and the crescent. Now, as for many years past, the Moslems have begged at Christian hands the boon of remaining in Europe. Before the Turks has appeared the dark shadow of destiny, silently motioning them away. As they were driven out of Spain, so will they at last be driven out of Europe into Asia. Strong as religious antipathies are commonly accounted—stronger, indeed, than all other regal sions besides—here is an instance in which political passions and interests altogether outweigh all suggestions of ecclesiastical and theological rivalry. The Turks remain because the Christian nations can agree among themselves what shall be done with the country when vacated by the present dominant race.

It is a judgment should be formed touching this grave matter, based upon the relative value of the respective peoples inhabiting European Turkey, it may well be conjectured the balance would incline in favor of the Turks. Unquestionably when the Roman Empire of the East succumbed to the followers of the Prophet, the Christians had sunk below the ordinary polythelstic level. The ancient vitality had gone out of them. No stamina remained, and they yielded because they were the weakest. Since then the Mahometans have decayed; but not faster than the Christians. Both have gone down, but about ratably to each other.

Russia missed its chance when Czar Nicholas recently rose against Rome. Then combinations were feasible which would have terminated this debate of centuries, and made St. Sophia once again a Christian temple.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday discourses at length on "Consolidated Allegheny." After speaking of the benefits which consolidation has brought to Philadelphia, and of those which it would bring to Pittsburgh, it winds up with the following:

"We read and hear so much in these days respecting the importance and progress of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, that the extent and magnitude of Pittsburgh generally escape notice. Many persons, therefore, learn now with surprise that the whole of Pittsburgh has a population of some two hundred thousand souls. We sincerely regret that at the election lately held there the people did not vote to make one consolidated city of it, as the approach of the period for taking the national census renders it very desirable that Pittsburgh should not again figure in the official reports among the sixth rate cities of the republic, instead of coming to the front rank, where she properly belongs. It is, however, gratifying to know that a step in the right direction, by consolidating with each of the two leading cities all their outlying suburbs, has been taken. If, now, the three divisions were consolidated into one city, it would always be easy to show the statistics of the real Pittsburgh. Hitherto this has been impossible for anybody except a Pittsburgher, and even many of them were unable to do it accurately. A good map of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburbs should be printed and widely circulated all over the republic."

THE democrats have taken the initiative, calling their State Convention early in March. Among other encouragements that have fallen in their way is the legislative lock-out at Harrisburg. They take this as a symptom that they are to encounter a host during the coming summer, which will be discordant, disserant, belligerant; that will be carrying weapons against its own members. We doubt not they are calculating wildly; but it must be confessed the present look favors their inference. Republicans! so close up this difference, and right speedily, that not a trace of it shall be left.

—The London *Times* has, for some time past, been engaged in a libel suit of great importance to newspaper publishers, which was finally decided on December 20th. It was the suit of Mr. Watson vs. Walter, Mr. Walter being proprietor of the *Times*. The question at issue most affecting the public was, whether a newspaper might print the debates in Parliament without incurring the risk of an action for libel. The case arose in reference to statements made in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor and other peers as to Mr. Watson's petition concerning of the appointment of Sir Fitzroy Kelly as a Judge, and which Mr. Watson complained of as libellous. The Lord Chief Justice distinctly declared that in his opinion a correct report of what was said in Parliament was privileged, and being so instructed, the jury found for the defendant.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Work in the Horticultural Department.

It is well that out-of-door work sometimes ceases, or at least becomes so little pressing, that we have time to plan and think. While the general aspect of these notes is such as might lead one to suppose that they were reprinted from year to year, there is really no more painstaking work put into the paper than just here. Certain things, it is true, have to be repeated, and it is not easy to give directions to transplant cabbages in any great variety of language. In making up these notes we are obliged to have several distinct classes of readers in mind: those who cultivate entirely for profit, and those who grow plants for the love of it, and without regard to gain; those who are familiar with the ordinary operations of horticulture and only need to be reminded of the season in which to do them, and those who essay the simplest operation for the first time. Besides the routine directions it will be found that we each month incorporate much interest notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds of 1847 and 1848). $1,673,466,971 43, of which $373,308,256 35 was currency proper.

How to Keep Up Your Hay Crop.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting rowen is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass land in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

A central New York lady vouches for the following receipts:

Bottled Yeast.—Boil down one quart of hops in two quarts of water, one half; boil and mash twelve potatoes to add to this liquid; add one cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of flour, one half cup of salt.

Rye and Indian Bread.—Two quarts of indian meal, one of rye, and put the corn meal into your bread pan, with a little salt and molasses, wet it with scalding water, and be sure that it is scalded, working it at the same time with a spoon.

When lukewarm add the rye, a cup full of good yeast, and mix it up with water not very stiff, knead it into loaves, let it stand to rise, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Buns or Rolls.—Thicken one quart of warm water or milk, add a little salt, one half cup of sugar, and one cup of good yeast; make into biscuits for morning, or into an oval roll, and draw a deep gash with a knife, and bake with a little soda.

AN OLD WIFE'S SONG.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

And what will ye hear, my daughters dear?—
O, what will ye hear this night?
I will sing you a song of the years that are long,
Or of lovers and ladies bright?

"Thou shall sing," they say, (for we dwell far away
From the land where fain would we be),
"Thou shall sing us again some old world strain
That is sung in our own countrie.

Thou shalt mind us so of the times long ago,
When we walked on an upland lea,
While the old harbor light waxed faint in the white
Long rays shooting out from the sea.

While lambs were yet asleep, and the dew lay deep
On the grass, and their fleeces clean and fair,
Never grass was seen so thick nor so green,
As the grass that grew up there!

In the town was no smoke, for none there awoke—
At our feet its bay still as still could be;
And we saw far below the long river flow,
And the schooners a-warping out to sea.

Sing us now a strain shall make us feel again
As we felt in the sacred peaceful morn,
When we had the first view of the wet sparkling dew,
Ere the world may be headed back
And shaped any time during winter when the weather is mild.

Why Not a Rhododendron?

Those who live in cities and towns have usually but a small lot to embellish, hence the necessity of getting the most out of it. The fitting out of such places is too often left to the care of a jobbing gardener who has more conceit than knowledge, and a small front yard is so cut up and filled with a confusion of things that it looks still smaller. We recently passed a place that struck us as particularly neat. A bit of nicely cut turf had in the centre a magnificent Rhododendron, six feet high, and nearly as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen leaves, and an abundance of buds of full promise for next spring's flowers, it stood in marked contrast to the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs of the neighborhood. A single good plant like this will give more satisfaction than a crowd of shrubs, neither of which has a chance to develop itself. Good nursery grown Rhododendrons (and none others are likely to live) may now be had from one to three dollars. They may be transplanted in spring or autumn.

Fruit Garden.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early and late varieties to supplement the main crops at both ends, the season of most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, during the progress of succession of fresh fruit, from the time the earliest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long-keeping grape is gone.

Now is the time for enriching the soil and even planting may do on, but in our colder climate but little can be done save preventing injury to trees by animals and borers, and in mild spells to prune such grape vines and currant bushes as have been neglected until now.

General Work, such as protecting trees, removing the eggs of insects, is hinted at under Orchard and Nursery.

Green and Hot-Houses.

An average temperature of 50° in the green-house, with a rise and fall of some 15° for the extremes of mid-day and night, will do for general collections.

Camellias and Azaleas now in bloom need liberal watering; those done flowering prune into shape.

Hyacinths and other bulbs may be brought into a warm place to keep up a bloom, and as soon as the flower fades, throw away the stalk.

Propagation of Verbenas, Heliotropes and other summer bedding stuff, may be carried on.

Seeds of Annuals, Stocks, Petunias, etc., are to be sown to furnish plants for spring flowering.

Oranges and Lemons are to be kept in a cool part of the house and only sparingly watered.

Frozen Plants in dwellings are often killed by kindness. Thaw them always in a cool room.

Insects need not to be kept under from the start. Tobacco smoke, and the use of the thumb and finger, are generally sufficient remedies in small collections.

A MOTHER wishes to know what she shall do to secure agreeable manners in her children at the table. There are probably a good many mothers among those readers present with the same solicitude. Good breeding shows itself at the table more than elsewhere, for here we come to gratify an animal appetite, and without some painstaking to redeem its coarseness the whole meal is merely to be purely an animal exercise. Children learn more readily from example than from precept, and unless the parents are models of politeness at the family table, it will be impossible to form decorous habits in the children. If the parents will observe the rules of good breeding themselves, there is very little difficulty to be made by the children. In the matter very much to have the table set in an orderly manner. Every article to be used upon the table should have its proper place, and be in it at the beginning of the meal. It is a terrible annoyance to any well-bred person to have a perpetual running to the pantry or kitchen for articles that are wanting. Much depends in the appearance of the table helps neatness and order in the children. Clean table-cloths and napkins are contagious honors, and punctuality at the table should be insisted upon. Nothing should be allowed to intrude upon the time allotted to meals. It should be made a time of leisure and social enjoyment. Mental care and haste disturb digestion and make dyspeptics. There should be a few rules observed in good society laid down and enforced in the family that they will have no remembrance of a wrong way of using his knife and fork or handling his cup or goblet. Politeness is always to be insisted upon, and brothers and sisters should be made to study each other's happiness. This will make them agreeable in larger circles. Politeness often covers a multitude of one's sayings in the than brains or capital.—*American Agriculturist.*

SOME TIME ago the *Journal of Botany,* (English), published the statement that four assistants in the Kew Herbarium resigned on account of ill-health, three of whom died, etc. This was copied in the papers, and as evidently concerned at the statement that "In all gardens the health of the practical cultivators is exposed to certain degree of risk." The public will pay to clasp the base of the trunks with a girdle of old tin, or sheet iron.

The Tent Caterpillar is one of the most destructive insects in the orchard, and one of the most readily controlled. The eggs may now be seen glued on as a band around the twigs near their ends. Get them off at any expense of time and labor.

CIONS.—The sooner these are cut, the better, as experience has shown that a much larger proportion of early cut grafts will live than those taken after they they have been exposed to the severity of the winter: this is especially the case when the autumn has been unfavorable to the ripening of the wood. Label carefully, and pack in boxes of fresh sawdust.

Root Grafting may be done; graft at the "collar" and never on the tips of roots. Woolen twine is the most convenient tying material.

Map the Orchard.—We often advise this, and cannot do so too frequently; the best will get lost or obliterated in time, and memory is not to be trusted. If a place is to be sold, a *named* orchard will add much to its value.

Scions should may be headed back and shaped any time during winter when the weather is mild.

Why Not a Rhododendron?

Those who live in cities and towns have usually but a small lot to embellish, hence the necessity of getting the most out of it. The fitting out of such places is too often left to the care of a jobbing gardener who has more conceit than knowledge, and a small front yard is so cut up and filled with a confusion of things that it looks still smaller. We recently passed a place that struck us as particularly neat. A bit of nicely cut turf had in the centre a magnificent Rhododendron, six feet high, and nearly as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen leaves, and an abundance of buds of full promise for next spring's flowers, it stood in marked contrast to the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs of the neighborhood. A single good plant like this will give more satisfaction than a crowd of shrubs, neither of which has a chance to develop itself. Good nursery grown Rhododendrons (and none others are likely to live) may now be had from one to three dollars. They may be transplanted in spring or autumn.

Fruit Garden.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early and late varieties to supplement the main crops at both ends, the season of most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, during the progress of succession of fresh fruit, from the time the earliest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long-keeping grape is gone.

Now is the time for enriching the soil and even planting may do on, but in our colder climate but little can be done save preventing injury to trees by animals and borers, and in mild spells to prune such grape vines and currant bushes as have been neglected until now.

General Work, such as protecting trees, removing the eggs of insects, is hinted at under Orchard and Nursery.

Green and Hot-Houses.

An average temperature of 50° in the green-house, with a rise and fall of some 15° for the extremes of mid-day and night, will do for general collections.

Camellias and Azaleas now in bloom need liberal watering; those done flowering prune into shape.

Hyacinths and other bulbs may be brought into a warm place to keep up a bloom, and as soon as the flower fades, throw away the stalk.

Propagation of Verbenas, Heliotropes and other summer bedding stuff, may be carried on.

Seeds of Annuals, Stocks, Petunias, etc., are to be sown to furnish plants for spring flowering.

Oranges and Lemons are to be kept in a cool part of the house and only sparingly watered.

Frozen Plants in dwellings are often killed by kindness. Thaw them always in a cool room.

Insects need not to be kept under from the start. Tobacco smoke, and the use of the thumb and finger, are generally sufficient remedies in small collections.

A MOTHER wishes to know what she shall do to secure agreeable manners in her children at the table. There are probably a good many mothers among those readers present with the same solicitude. Good breeding shows itself at the table more than elsewhere, for here we come to gratify an animal appetite, and without some painstaking to redeem its coarseness the whole meal is merely to be purely an animal exercise. Children learn more readily from example than from precept, and unless the parents are models of politeness at the family table, it will be impossible to form decorous habits in the children. If the parents will observe the rules of good breeding themselves, there is very little difficulty to be made by the children. In the matter very much to have the table set in an orderly manner. Every article to be used upon the table should have its proper place, and be in it at the beginning of the meal. It is a terrible annoyance to any well-bred person to have a perpetual running to the pantry or kitchen for articles that are wanting. Much depends in the appearance of the table helps neatness and order in the children. Clean table-cloths and napkins are contagious honors, and punctuality at the table should be insisted upon. Nothing should be allowed to intrude upon the time allotted to meals. It should be made a time of leisure and social enjoyment. Mental care and haste disturb digestion and make dyspeptics. There should be a few rules observed in good society laid down and enforced in the family that they will have no remembrance of a wrong way of using his knife and fork or handling his cup or goblet. Politeness is always to be insisted upon, and brothers and sisters should be made to study each other's happiness. This will make them agreeable in larger circles. Politeness often covers a multitude of one's sayings in the than brains or capital.—*American Agriculturist.*

SOME TIME ago the *Journal of Botany,* (English), published the statement that four assistants in the Kew Herbarium resigned on account of ill-health, three of whom died, etc. This was copied in the papers, and as evidently concerned at the statement that "In all gardens the health of the practical cultivators is exposed to certain degree of risk." The public will pay to clasp the base of the trunks with a girdle of old tin, or sheet iron.

The Tent Caterpillar is one of the most destructive insects in the orchard, and one of the most readily controlled. The eggs may now be seen glued on as a band around the twigs near their ends. Get them off at any expense of time and labor.

CIONS.—The sooner these are cut, the better, as experience has shown that a much larger proportion of early cut grafts will live than those taken after they they have been exposed to the severity of the winter: this is especially the case when the autumn has been unfavorable to the ripening of the wood. Label carefully, and pack in boxes of fresh sawdust.

Root Grafting may be done; graft at the "collar" and never on the tips of roots. Woolen twine is the most convenient tying material.

Map the Orchard.—We often advise this, and cannot do so too frequently; the best will get lost or obliterated in time, and memory is not to be trusted. If a place is to be sold, a *named* orchard will add much to its value.

Scions should may be headed back and shaped any time during winter when the weather is mild.

Why Not a Rhododendron?

Those who live in cities and towns have usually but a small lot to embellish, hence the necessity of getting the most out of it. The fitting out of such places is too often left to the care of a jobbing gardener who has more conceit than knowledge, and a small front yard is so cut up and filled with a confusion of things that it looks still smaller. We recently passed a place that struck us as particularly neat. A bit of nicely cut turf had in the centre a magnificent Rhododendron, six feet high, and nearly as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen leaves, and an abundance of buds of full promise for next spring's flowers, it stood in marked contrast to the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs of the neighborhood. A single good plant like this will give more satisfaction than a crowd of shrubs, neither of which has a chance to develop itself. Good nursery grown Rhododendrons (and none others are likely to live) may now be had from one to three dollars. They may be transplanted in spring or autumn.

Fruit Garden.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early and late varieties to supplement the main crops at both ends, the season of most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, during the progress of succession of fresh fruit, from the time the earliest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long-keeping grape is gone.

Now is the time for enriching the soil and even planting may do on, but in our colder climate but little can be done save preventing injury to trees by animals and borers, and in mild spells to prune such grape vines and currant bushes as have been neglected until now.

General Work, such as protecting trees, removing the eggs of insects, is hinted at under Orchard and Nursery.

Green and Hot-Houses.

An average temperature of 50° in the green-house, with a rise and fall of some 15° for the extremes of mid-day and night, will do for general collections.

Camellias and Azaleas now in bloom need liberal watering; those done flowering prune into shape.

Hyacinths and other bulbs may be brought into a warm place to keep up a bloom, and as soon as the flower fades, throw away the stalk.

Propagation of Verbenas, Heliotropes and other summer bedding stuff, may be carried on.

Seeds of Annuals, Stocks, Petunias, etc., are to be sown to furnish plants for spring flowering.

Oranges and Lemons are to be kept in a cool part of the house and only sparingly watered.

Frozen Plants in dwellings are often killed by kindness. Thaw them always in a cool room.

Insects need not to be kept under from the start. Tobacco smoke, and the use of the thumb and finger, are generally sufficient remedies in small collections.

A MOT

THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
P. B. PENNIMAN, ... JOSIAH KING,
W. P. HOUSTON, ... W. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State,
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy..... 2 cents.
Delivered by carrier per week..... 13 "
Mail Subscribers, per year..... $6.00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE nomination of General Irwin for State Treasurer, by the Republican caucus, is a fitting compliment to a very worthy gentleman, who has many warm and devoted friends in this neighborhood.

THE municipal election in Allegheny, held yesterday, resulted in the election of the Union Republican nominees for Mayor and Director of the Poor. Both branches of the City Council will be largely Republican.

INASMUCH as the Senate refused to concur in the action of the President, suspending Mr. Stanton from office, that gentleman yesterday took peaceable possession, General Grant very generously retiring and surrendering the portfolio to the rightful occupant. The noble, disinterested course of the soldier hero will commend itself to the thinking public. It is not probable that Mr. Stanton, after receiving endorsement from the Senate, will resign, nor is it likely that the President will continue the war urged on him, as he will be shrewd enough to discover that that course only serves to render the Secretary more popular in the estimation of the people.

—A history of the London Tailor's strike, is given, or at least the financial part, in a paper read just before Christmas, before the London Operative Tailor's Association. It appears that during the strike from April to the end of October the money raised for the benefit of the tailors amounted to $85,500, of the amount received, $78,405 had been paid to the men on strike, while the remainder, with the exception of $40 in hand and $750 advanced to the Secretary, was expended in delegations, public meetings, committees, printing, advertising and the other necessary incidents connected with a protracted strike. Two thousand men were on strike for six months, and they were paid at the rate of a little over six shillings, per head per week. $5,000 were expended in defending the President and others tried a few months ago for conspiring against the employing tailors.

VIRGINIA,

The Reconstruction Convention—Gen. Butler Makes a Speech.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 14.—In the Convention to-day an article of the Constitution was adopted declaring that Virginia shall forever remain in the Union and pledging her to resist all efforts to dissolve it.

An article was adopted declaring slavery in the State forever abolished.

A resolution from the Republican caucus inviting General Butler to address the Convention was adopted. Another from the Conservative members, inviting General Wise to address the Convention, was offered at this point. A Republican member moved to reconsider the vote, inviting General Butler. Pending the discussion, and amid noises in the audience, when General Butler entered the door, and shortly after the Conservative members left the hall in a body, with one or two Republicans who had opposed the motion.

General Butler, in his speech, said there should be as few changes in the Constitution as possible, as few distractions raised as possible. With reference to disfranchisement, he thought it should apply to controlling officers of corporations, railroads, &c., the Legislature to have the power to remove these disabilities, on the proof of loyalty. A tax for education should be laid on persons, and other taxes borne by persons and property alike. He urged the convention to go on, and not break down through work soon. Suffrage, he said, could not be taken from a man after granted, but the Legislature might here after, as an incentive to education confer it only upon those who could read and write.

After returning a vote of thanks to the Speaker the Convention adjourned.

It has been snowing all day.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14.—The British bark Oliver Cutts, was wrecked last night on Paul Pry Rock near Alcatross Island, while coming up the harbor laden with coal from Navimo, Vancouver's Island. There are no hopes of saving the cargo or vessel.

General Frederick Steele, late Commander of the Department of Columbia, died yesterday, at San Mateo, of apoplexy.

The new storm of Saturday night covered the roofs of the houses and the streets, and was the heaviest fall in the city since 1847.

Weather Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA—Cloudy and cold.
NEW YORK CITY—Hazy, cold; wind southwest.
CRESTLINE—Cold and snowing.
COLUMBUS—Cold and snowing.
CINCINNATI—Mild and snowing hard; indications of rain.
CHICAGO—Cold and snowing.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND—Cloudy and mild; three inches of snow fell last night.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Cloudy; two inches of snow; now raining.
ST. LOUIS—Cloudy and mild, with three inches of snow.
OIL REGIONS—Cloudy and cold.
MEMPHIS—Weather warm and cloudy.

South Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, January 14.—The Reconstruction Convention, composed of fifty-three whites and sixty-three colored delegates, met in pursuance of Gen. Canby's order, at noon, ninety-two delegates, constituting a quorum, when L. J. Robertson, of Columbia, was chosen temporary Chairman. The day was consumed in the examination of credentials of delegates, and organization will probably be effected to-morrow. The choice of permanent President lies between Collector Mackey, of Charleston, and B. F. Whittemore, of Massachusetts, hailing from Darlington district. The proceedings were quite orderly.

Maryland Legislature—Voting for United States Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, January 14.—The Maryland Legislature voted for United States Senator to-day, resulting in a choice of Reverdy Johnson. In the Senate the vote stood: Governor Swann, eight; W. T. Hamilton, seven; ex-Governor Pratt, four; Joshua Van Zandt, three; Archer, two; Reverdy Johnson, one. In the House: Swann, thirty-three; Hamilton, 20; Pratt, thirteen; B. Jarris, three; Reverdy Johnson, one; scattering sixteen.

Fires at Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 14.—The buildings at 175 and 177 Fourth avenue, occupied as dwellings, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss on buildings and contents, $9,000. At an early hour this morning the buildings at No. 116 and 118 South Water street, occupied by T. H. Marble and Walker & Watts, commission merchants, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000; insured for $11,000.

Boiler Explosion in Richigan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—The boiler in Crisbee & Bros. flouring mill at Onivey, Michigan, exploded at five o'clock this afternoon. The building is a perfect wreck. Samuel Hawthorn, engineer, was killed. Loss $8,000.

Hon. C. A. King will be chosen President of the Toledo Board of Trade for the ensuing year at the Board of Annual Electors to-day.

New Jersey Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—Both Houses of the Legislature organized this afternoon. In the House resolutions were introduced to repeal the Constitutional Amendment in regard to reconstruction which was passed by the extra session in 1866. Referred to a Committee.

Massachusetts Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—In the Legislature to-day the Committee on the subject made a report to the House recommending the repeal of the law establishing a State constabulary. A bill was introduced to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Maine Temperance Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, ME., January 15.—The State Temperance Convention organized by electing Hon. N. G. Hitchborn President. It will be in session two days.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasurership—General Irwin Nominated in Republican Caucus—McGrath, of Philadelphia, the Democratic Candidate.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Republican Caucus met at ten o'clock this morning. The first vote for State Treasurer stood: Irwin, fifty-three; Mason, nine.

Mr. Connell moved to make the nomination unanimous, and paid a handsome tribute to Gen. Irwin.

The Democrats have nominated Wm V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.

SENATE

The *Legislative Record* resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, presented a supplement to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, increasing the capital stock and changing the route.

Also, reducing the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners.

Also, a Free Railroad Law.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road.

Also, authorizing the administration of oaths to officers of primary meetings.

Also, incorporating the Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, giving Courts power to establish election districts in Allegheny county.

Also, incorporating the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Browne, incorporating the Columbia College at Kittanning.

Also, incorporating the Nesshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company, intended to supply New Castle with coal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the relief of Jacob Grubb, an old soldier.

Also, increasing the fees of Surveyors in Allegheny county attending Court.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company.

Incorporating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company, Allegheny City.

Incorporating the Savings and Building Association of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Granting a pension to John McAuley, of Allegheny.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, vacating part of North street, in Apollo.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, repealing the liquor law of 1867.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport.

Authorizing an additional Notary Public at Smith's Ferry.

Mr. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, a supplement for Greensburg.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, a joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory.

Mr. Phelan, of Greene, repealing the act of 1867 assessing National bank stocks.

Fixing fees of Sheriff for transferring prisoners.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from citizens of Alabama for the removal of certain disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from citizens of New York for an appropriation to charter a ship for the starving people in Sweden. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Governor Patton, of Alabama, which was laid over, as present consideration was objected to.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill for the better security of the lives of passengers in steam vessels. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to reduce the number of Major and Brigadier Generals in the Army. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing for the funding and consolidation of the debt of the United States into obligations whose principal shall never become due, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and exempt from all taxation; and further to provide for the purchase of such bonds from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury as the pecuniary ability of the Government may justify; the Committee also to consider the propriety of imposing high discriminating duties upon costly fabrics and articles of luxury, with a view to checking the excessive importation and consequent exportation of gold, and reducing the amount on such duties collected to the same necessary for paying the interest on the debt and removing the taxes from productions.

Also, to amend the National Bank act, so as to permit their establishment in places of less than six thousand, to exhibit all other systems of banking, and provide for the substitution of National Bank notes in place of Treasury notes now in circulation, with further provisions promoting the return to specie payments by requiring said banks to hold reserves in coin, and offering special inducements to existing banks for the same purpose. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to restore possession of land confiscated by the authorities of the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, his resolution to constitute a constitutional tribunal composed of one member from each State, to decide the questions of jurisdiction between the United States and the several States was taken up.

Mr. WADE replied to the portion of Mr. Davis' speech assailing Judges Chase and Swayne, and defended those gentlemen, paying a high tribute to their ability and integrity.

Mr. RAMSAY asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the several Executive Departments to purchase paper and envelopes of the Treasury Department, provided it can be done thirty per cent. lower than in open market.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

After some discussion, Mr. SHERMAN called for the special order, the anti-Contraction bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW'S amendment, fixing the first of July next as the period of suspension of the proposed bill was rejected.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by providing for the repeal of the law allowing contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested the amendment was not in order, the proposition having already been voted down.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. CORBETT moved to amend by adding a proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from substituting notes payable in gold on demand in place of an equal amount of legal tender notes, in such manner and at such times as he may deem best for the public interest. Lost—forty against one.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that the suspension of the contraction of the currency in case the currency price of gold coin shall reach one hundred dollars in United States notes for one hundred dollars in coin. Lost—yeas six, nays thirty-seven.

QUESTION OF QUORUM.

During the debate the bill relative to the quorum of the Supreme Court, &c., with the House amendments, came over and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendments were important. He thought it unreasonable that a bare majority of any Court should declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. It was contrary to reason and common sense. He hoped the Committee would consider whether a three-fourths or four-fifths vote, or even a unanimous vote, should not be required. On that he would express no opinion.

The discussion of the anti-Contraction bill being discussed, the SPEAKER moved to amend by inserting the following:

"And, that the amount of such notes now existing shall not be further reduced until Congress otherwise provides."

Mr. EDWARDS claimed the amendment was not in order.

The CHAIR so held it.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would offer an amendment when the bill came before the Senate, it being now in Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn, and called for a division.

The motion was lost—fifteen to twenty-five.

Mr. SPRAGUE opposed the bill as accomplishing nothing. He favored neither contraction nor expansion, and his course was not dictated by regard for manufacturing interests, but for the interests of the whole country. The interests of money should be subordinated to all other interests of the country. It must be so for its own good. The Treasury of the United States was now a gigantic corporation, tending to establish a monopoly of banking interest, to which the people's interests were subordinate. He explained the national banking system to support this view, and said the country was now in a condition similar to that of Great Britain prior to the establishment of the Bank of England; and after alluding to the enormous interest required to be paid by business men here, as compared with the rate in England, he said the country could only be saved by the establishment of such a bank.

He yielded to a motion to adjourn—lost by sixteen to seventeen, whereupon he resumed the floor, and was proceeding to give his reasons for holding views contrary to those generally held by his section, when, at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, he yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Mr. McCARTHY asked leave to offer a resolution that Congress will sustain the Executive in a strong and speedy assertion of the rights of all native born and adopted citizens.

Mr. DAWES objected, remarking that the House had enough of the Fenian business.

WOULD HAVE VOTED NAY.

Mr. CAREY said if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the passage of the Judiciary bill he would have voted in the negative.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the exemption of cotton from Internal Revenue tax, with a recommendation that it be non-concurred in. He said the Committee thought the bill as amended was worse than no repeal at all.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the motion and Mr. PILE supported it.

The amendments were non-concurred in.

DRAWBACK ON COPPER.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws as to authorize a drawback for export on copper smelted by the infusion of foreign ores to the extent of the duties paid on such imported ores.

Adopted.

BOUNTY TAX.

Mr. HILL offered a resolution for the relief of cities, counties and townships from the direct tax consequent upon the debt incurred by payment of bounties in the late war. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

A BIG THING PROPOSED.

Mr. EGGLESTON offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right of manufacturing spirits in the United States for the term of ten years or more. Such privilege to be sold at not less than $75,000,000 per annum. Adopted.

CURRENCY EXPENSES.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the government in printing and furnishing currency to the National Banks. Adopted.

BILL REPORTED BACK.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill providing that no money shall be paid on account of war, insurrection, or for damages or detention of land or war or conveyance in the insurrectionary States, or for transportation service, tolls, ferriages, &c., beyond the tariff of prices fixed by the Quartermaster General, or for the use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States for fortification purposes.

On suggestion of Mr. HOLMAN, the consideration was postponed until Friday.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands, except under pre-emption and homestead laws and laws for disposing of agricultural and mineral lands. Postponed for two weeks.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner General of the Land Office to cause proceedings to be adopted necessary for the survey and sales of the islands of the Great Miami River, in Ohio, with adjacent lands not heretofore entered, the entry to be made at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre to the present possessor. After considerable discussion by Messrs. JULIAN, LAWRENCE, of Ohio, SPALDING, MUNGEN, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, WASHBURNE, of Indiana, ROSS and others, the bill passed with out division.

MISSOURI TROOPS.

A bill was introduced and referred by Mr. McCLURG, placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounty.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. PRICE: Confirming the title to Little Rock Island, in the Mississippi River.

By Mr. CLARK, Kansas: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and to provide for the reduction of said reservation.

Also, authorizing the North Western Railroad Company and the Leavenworth and Denver Railroad Company to construct their roads through Fort Leavenworth to the military reservation.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands.

By Mr. CLEAVER: To extend the right of citizenship to certain Mexican citizens residing in New Mexico.

Also, to expedite the transportation of military supplies in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

By Mr. HOLBROOK, Idaho: Granting aid for the construction of railroads and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Portland, Oregon and Puget Sound.

By Mr. WALKER: To fix the compensation of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, Ohio: In reference to a contract with the United States by Koontz.

Also, amendatory of the act for the relief of certain drafted men.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: To authorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river, at Paducah.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, Tennessee: To appropriate money for rebuilding the Tennessee Blind School Building.

By Mr. JUDD: To fix compensation of employees of the United States depositary at Chicago.

Also, to amend the act of February 29, 1864, extending the jurisdiction of District Courts in certain cases over lakes and navigable waters connected there with.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GEN. GRANT.

The SPEAKER presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim* as follows:

Transmitting communication from the Commissioner of Freedmen, recommending that authority be given to the Secretary for the transfer to that bureau of a quantity of dessicated and mixed vegetables now on hand. Referred to Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Transmitting a communication from the Chief of Ordnance with a suggestion for the removal of the St. Louis Arsenal to Jefferson Barracks reservation. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also transmitting a petition of certain members of the late militia of Memphis, Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Military.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture in reply to a resolution of the 10th ult. Referred.

Mr. BANKS presented a communication from the Department of State, stating that, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty with Japan, of October 22, '64, this government's share of indemnity stipulated by that treaty is six hundred thousand dollars in gold, which amount had been invested in United States registered bonds, and now awaited such disposition as Congress might direct. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL—ITS CONSIDERATION RESUMED.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BROOKS, on behalf of himself and Mr. Beck, presented a minority report. In doing so he stated the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) was also opposed to the bill, though on different grounds; they being opposed to it on principle, and he Mr. Stevens being opposed to it because he did not deem it effective enough, but was rather a bill to make a President of the United States than to carry out the objects stated in the bill.

Mr. BROOKS thereupon read the minority report as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Reconstruction, so-called, submit, among others, the following as some of their reasons in opposition to the bill:

First—That a Congress *ex parte* is asked in the first section to abrogate and destroy all civil government in ten States, four, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, being of the original thirteen that started the government and created the constitution, while four others of that thirteen, making eight in all, have just been demonstrating through their popular elections that they recognize those civil governments and guarantee, as far as the popular voice can, their preservation, not destruction, as legal governments. Self government and representation are cardinal principles of a republic and solemnly ordained in our Federal Constitution, but this section ignores both, and robs ten States of the Union and their twelve millions of inhabitants of all protection from the judiciary or executive branches of the Government, while dooming them to military despotism.

Second—That a Congress thus representing but a part of the people, and that part now in a minority, even if a full Congress, in the parliamentary sense of that word, is asked to submit to the three great branches of the government, with no right, no power to invalidate or deny the recognition of the Judiciary or Executive, and to which people they have been forced. The Executive or Judiciary have as much right to proclaim or adjudicate that Congress shall not be recognized, as that Congress has to enact, for the Executive and Judiciary both are as much the government and the creation of the Constitution as the House of Representatives or Senate, and the Executive, elected by the people the latter represents the principle of popular government than a Senate, the mere arbitrary creation of the States.

Third—That the validation or nullification of the Executive and Judicial powers in ten States is not only an abolition of the Federal Constitution, but, without a direct repeal, in direct conflict with the great acts of 1789, 1790, 1795 and March 3d, 1807, putting the army and navy and militia of the United States in certain cases at the disposal of the President; also in conflict with the fundamental judiciary act of 1789; also, in conflict with article fourth section 5th of the Constitution, which, while guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, also guarantees, on application to the civil authorities of the States, protection against domestic violation or invasion, such as is contemplated in the bill.

Fourth—That the Second and Third sections are in utter violation of the Constitution, article Second section Second, which declares the President to be Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, inasmuch as the General of the Army is there authorized to be removed from command by the President by his order alone any and all officers of the United States Army independent of the Constitution and people elected Commander-in-Chief, and this removal of a General of the Army with this supreme dictatorship is, as in solemn mockery set forth to be to reorganize civil Government, a republican in form.

Fifth—That the whole act is revolutionary and incendiary in arraying Congress, but one branch of the Government, against the co-ordinate branches, in all respects the constitutional equals of Congress, and in some respects the constitutional superior of that Congress, and thereby calculated, if not intended, to involve the whole country in anarchy and civil strife, the end of which no human eye can foresee.

JAMES BROOKS, of New York.

Mr. BOUTWELL called attention to the fact that in the minority report reference was made to the Reconstruction Committee, "so called." He regarded that as expression as indecorous to the House.

Mr. BROOKS said he had used the expression because the civil Governments in some of the States had been organized by the Executive, as declared by the Committee spoken of as "so-called civil Governments." He would, however, strike that word out of the report.

Mr. BINGHAM explained and advocated the bill as clearly constitutional as any act passed by Congress.

During his remarks, Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the bill did not detract from the powers of the Executive?

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, was subject to such laws as Congress might pass for the government of the army and fleet.

Mr. LOAN spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WOOD obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

COMMUNICATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. MILLER presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with a report in reference to contracts for ordnance, &c. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a message from the President transmitting the report of the Commissioners to make treaties with Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE TEST OATH IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Also, a communication from the General of the Army, with a telegram from Major General Meade, commanding the Third District, stating that "Unless the pending bill in Congress, directing the military commanders to fill the offices in the State under their command, rescinds the test oath in the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed its execution in this district will be entirely impracticable."

Mr. BROOKS characterized it as a novelty to have the head of the army to transmit a dispatch for the purpose of influencing the action of the House.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NOTICE OF AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment to the reconstruction bill, authorizing State Conventions to enfranchise citizens now disfranchised who may co-operate with loyal men in restoring their States to their constitutional relations to the government.

Adjourned.

Suit for Heavy Damages.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—A suit for very heavy damages will shortly come before one of the Circuit Courts of this city, brought by Mr. Pomeroy of New York, against W. H. Benton, of St. Louis. From the deposition of the case it appears Pomeroy & Benton entered into copartnership in May, 1865, to carry on the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis for four years, each party to share equally in all profits and losses, and no speculations to be entered into without mutual consent and mutual benefit. Plaintiff further states defendant went to New York, January, 1866, to purchase plaintiff's interest in the business, which the latter sold on representations made by defendant under oath of the condition of the affairs of the firm. Plaintiff now claims that Benton's representations were false; that he (Benton) had dealt largely in Government vouchers, using money and credit of the firm of Pomeroy & Benton for that purpose, from which he realized a net profit of half a million dollars, for no portion of which has defendant ever accounted. It is further stated that the defendant also bought and sold whisky and other articles of merchandise, and a large amount of negotiable paper, from which he realized a net profit of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, only crediting the plaintiff with a small portion of the profits accruing from the sale of the paper. The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of one million dollars.

Wm. H. Benton is a very heavy dry goods merchant here, and the suit will excite a good deal of interest.

North Carolina State Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, January 14.—The State Convention met, agreeably to Gen. Canby's order, to-day, at Commons Hall. Eighty-five delegates answered to their names. A temporary organization was effected by calling R. W. King, of Lowis, to the chair, and appointing J. P. Andrews, of Raleigh, Secretary.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Russian Intrigues Against Turkey.

Austrian Army Reduction.

Roman Question Negotiation.

Mexico Recognized by Italy.

Alleged Fenian Telegraphers.

Discharged After a Hearing.

Ship Foundered at Sea.

The French Army Bill Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A special from Suez, Egypt, dated Jan. 13th, says: Dispatches received here from the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia contain advices of a more cheerful character. The native chief of Tigre, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Senate, and caused a forward movement along the line of march, is now reported to be friendly and hospitable to the invaders, and offers to feed the English troops as an evidence of his good faith. He has already sent in two thousand head of cattle for the use of the army, and it is stated the troops are now in better health and spirits. Fresh water has also been found in plenty around the landing place at Annesly Bay.

RUSSIA.

THE ALLEGED INTRIGUES AGAINST TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, official organ of the Imperial Government, denies that there is any truth in the statement that Lord Stanley, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Cabinet here protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

AUSTRIA.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The Government is making preparations to reduce the number and expenses of the standing army. The position of Commander-in-Chief is to be abolished, and the employment of Peuston officers in the service will be discontinued.

ROMAN QUESTION NEGOTIATION.

VIENNA, January 14.—The *Debatte*, a Journal of a semi-official character, asserts that the negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty in regard to Rome to displace the September Convention, have been rapidly progressing and are now nearly concluded.

ITALY.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO RECOGNIZED.

FLORENCE, January 14.—Italy is the first of the European powers to recognize the restoration of the Mexican Republic by diplomatic appointment. Senor Socavasso, now Colonel General at Belgrade, has been appointed Minister to the Republic of Mexico, and will leave at an early day for the Mexican Capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 14.—The employes of the Magnetic Telegraph office at Belfast, Ireland, recently arrested for alleged Fenianism, were brought up in that city yesterday for examination. Nothing whatever was elicited to sustain the charges against them, and they were accordingly set at liberty.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The ship Northern Belle, which started from Liverpool November 16th, for New York, foundered at sea January 1st. All on board were saved.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the bill for the re-organization of the army was finally passed by a vote of 199 to 6.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SERVIA.

PARIS, January 14.—The *La Liberte* says France and Austria have sent a joint note to Servia, censuring that Government for its warlike policy, and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord Stanley, on the part of Great Britian, has also addressed a communication of a similar nature to the Servian Government.

ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, January 14.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Boston, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 14—*Evening.*—Consols closed steady at 93¾@93¾ for money and account. Five-Twenties, 71¾. Illinois Central, 87½. Erie, 48¾.

FRANKFORT, January 14—*Evening.*—United States bonds, 70¼.

ANTWERP, January 14—*Evening.*—Petroleum is heavy and declining with sales of standard white at 44 francs 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—*Evening.*—Cotton has been quiet throughout the day and closed weaker. Middling uplands, 7¾@7¾; do Orleans, 7¾@7¾. Sales of 10,000 bales. Manchester market good and yarns are firm. Provisions—Beef advanced to 117s 6d; pork 78s; lard advanced to 59s 3d; cheese 53s; bacon 40s, produce unchanged; corn steady 35s 8d; wheat; 15s 3d, for California white; 14s 3d for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Peas advanced to 47s 3d; oats 8s 10d; flour 37s7d for western; barley 5s 6d.

GEORGIA.

The New Governor and Treasurer—State Funds—Collection of Taxes Suspended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—The army officers detailed by Gen. Meade, as Governor and Treasurer of Georgia, left this morning for Milledgeville.

It is reliably stated there are no funds in the State Treasury, all having been removed in view of the probability of such a seizure as the present one.

An order dated the 10th inst. appears from Governor Jenkins, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the first of May next. The old law authorized such suspension, and the Convention, by a resolution adopted last December, requested him to use his power for that purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of tax imposed by the Convention for the payment of its expenses.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 14, 1868.

THE EXPRESS CONSOLIDATION.

The Board of Control of the Associated Express Companies organized to-day by electing Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, President of the Board. Mr. Gaither for many years has been a member of of the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company, and Superintendent of that Company's business at the West. This virtually completes the negotiations so long pending between the four companies.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The will case of Madame Jumel, wife of Aaron Burr, has assumed a new phase. Parties in Rhode Island have claimed to be real heirs at law. A commission has been asked for to take testimony in that State.

THE WAR OFFICE.

General Grant Retires and Mr. Stanton Takes Possession—Congratulations, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The excitement caused last night by the announcement that the Senate had refused to concur in the President's reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton, was renewed again this morning, and much curiosity was manifested to know what action would be taken by General Grant and Mr. Stanton regarding it. At the usual office hour this morning General Grant appeared at the War Department, and after arranging his papers, locked the door of the Secretary's office, and taking the key with him, proceeded to the building opposite the War Department, used as the headquarters of the army. At precisely o'clock Secretary Stanton, accompanied by his son, appeared at the Department, and proceeded immediately to the office of the Secretary, but finding the door locked, took a seat in the ante-room, where he was the recipient of congratulations from many Senators and members of Congress, who had assembled to see what would take place. Mr. Stanton appeared in unusually fine spirits, and conversed freely with those about him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Stanton, General Dent proceeded to the headquarters of the army to inform General Grant of the fact, and to obtain the key to the Secretary's office. In a few minutes he returned and placed the key in the hands of Adjutant General Townsend, who, with military precision, placed it in the hands of Secretary Stanton. As soon as the latter was safely ensconsed in his office, the Radical members of Congress of the Tennessee delegation waited upon him in a body to present their congratulations at his restoration, and to ask him to use his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee and Kentucky, after the 15th day of February.

CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Stanton did not attend the Cabinet meeting to-day. By special invitation from the President, Gen. Grant was present and participated for an hour. It is supposed that Mr. Stanton's case was under discussion.

LATER DETAILS.

The return of Mr. Stanton this morning to his duties as Secretary of War has been the principal topic of business and conversation in all circles, and much speculation is indulged in concerning the future conduct of the President in the premises. Various rumors are current, but it is safe to say nothing whatever has been determined upon by the President relative to the subject. It is true, as stated, that Gen. Grant has been at the War Department was talked of in Cabinet meeting to-day, but not formally discussed by the members, and beyond this all assertions are mere conjectures.

The certified copies of the Senate resolution were severally delivered to Stanton and Grant last night, but the President did not receive a copy until this morning at o'clock this morning, although it was left at the Executive Mansion about the same time Secretary Stanton's was delivered at the War Department by Gen. Grant, about half-past ten, and soon after the meeting the former resumed his duties, but it was not until an hour after the occurrence that Gen. Grant received a note from Gen. Grant, dated today, informing him he had received a copy of the Senate resolution, and that in consequence of its action, under the Tenure of Office act, he ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The report that the President sent for Gen. Grant to attend a meeting of the Cabinet for the purpose of giving notification that Gen. Grant intended to do so was through Col. Comstock, who verbally communicated the fact at the time he delivered a note from the officer. Gen. Grant subsequently visited the Executive Mansion, and during the afternoon had a conversation with the President about his retiring from office as Secretary of War *ad interim*. According to the reports of those who have opportunities to be informed, the President's former understanding was that Gen. Grant, before retiring from the Department, would give him notice to that effect, or ask to be relieved from the duties of Secretary. The reason, however, for Gen. Grant acting as he did to-day is probably explained by the note to which reference is above made.

The President in conversation with some friends to-day said that the Senate resolution did not deny his right to suspend him, but merely declared the evidence and reasons given by him were not sufficient in that case to justify him in the suspension of Stanton. And the President himself remarked that there was no authority for statement that he will refuse to receive Secretary Stanton, but will transact all army business through the Headquarters of the army. Much interest is expressed as to what steps the President will take with reference to Stanton.

A personal friend of Secretary Stanton's stated yesterday that it is the intention of Mr. Stanton to send to the President his resignation in a very few days.

STANTON PETITIONED NOT TO RESIGN.

Several members of the Senate and House, this afternoon, are circulating and signing a paper requesting Mr. Stanton to remain in the War Office and not tender his resignation at this time. The impression now is that President Johnson will not recognize Mr. Stanton in any official capacity, but transact all business pertaining to the War Department through the headquarters of the armies and the officer in command, and in no event will any order issued by Mr. Stanton be recognized as official. It does not appear that Mr. Stanton had any consultation with the President relative to what action should be taken in case the Senate should refuse to sustain Mr. Stanton's suspension.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Bion Bradbury, Collector of Customs at Portland and Falmouth, Me., vice Isra

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 66 Fifth Street.

J. B. PENNIMAN, } Editors.
T. P. ROBINSON, }
JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.
N. P. REED, }

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail, each.....$1 50
Five " " " 1 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club..... 1 15

TERMS FOR DAILY:

Single copies..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week,).... 15 "
Mail Subscribers, (per year,)..... $6.00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

AT AN END.

The legislative lock-out which so seriously threatened our local interests and which clogged the working machinery of our State Government, was happily brought to a close yesterday afternoon, by seven of the dissenters coming to terms and voting for the caucus nominees. Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, refused to come in. The dissenters filed reasons for their course, which practically amount to nothing. They cannot expect that their unwise conduct can so easily be glossed over, and that the people will believe them to be so scrupulously honest and devoted to principle as they would like to appear. As yet they do not know what damage they may have done to the party, its measures and prospects, and if evil should, in the future, come out of the unfortunate dead-lock just terminated, they cannot expect to escape responsibility. However, it is a matter of congratulation with all that the bolters could not succeed in their plans, whatever they might have been, and that party usages have not in the end been departed from to the organization of the House. We trust a feeling of unity and harmony will hereafter prevail, and that there will nothing more arise to disturb the general good feeling of the members at Harrisburg.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

As yet the State Committee have not been called together for the purpose of determining when and where the State Convention shall be held. It ought to meet as soon as due notice can be given to the members. The National Convention has been fixed for May 20th.

In 1860 the Pennsylvania Convention met on February 22d. Its action had a very considerable effect in shaping the whole current of the following canvass. Occupying a central position; animated by moderate and enlarged views; its platform of doctrine exercised so much influence as to be accepted, with such additions as were needful to fill up the gap between the dimensions of a State and a nation, as the platform for the country. The supplemental resolutions in no way changed the sense or scope of the original. What was accomplished then can be repeated.

Moreover, if the Convention shall see proper to present the name of any distinguished Pennsylvanian for the Vice Presidential nomination, to delay the presentation until May would be fatal to his chances of adoption at Chicago. Other candidates will be brought out, public opinion will be concentrated elsewhere, and the nominee of our Convention will have no show whatever. We do not make this suggestion because we are inclined to champion any man's pretensions to this high honor, but because it is demanded by sound policy, and a due respect for whomsoever the choice may fall upon.

There are intimations that the delay is insisted on for personal ends in connection with preferment of another grade. We do not know how this may be, and shall be slow to cast imputations until a necessity shall be actually laid on us so directly as not to be cast off. But, as we judge, all considerations of public policy unite in demanding an early meeting of the Convention. It ought not to be postponed later than March; and the call for, it ought to be specific in defining what powers it shall exercise, so as to prevent the repetition of controversies that have sometimes occasioned a degree of heat prejudicial to the harmony of the party.

In the meantime the respective County Committees had best take measures for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention. The occasion calls for the best order of men for this service. Political bummers are not suitable. Men who are more intent on possible preferment after the presidential election shall be over, than on the vindication of cardinal doctrines, ought to have tickets for back seats. They will adorn a gentle retirement better than posts of conspicuity and influence. Unselfish men, of sound sense, keen perceptions to discriminate between the false and the true, and a manly courage to do all that ought to be done, and not that which is easiest, are the men to send to the front on this occasion.

THE RECENT LOCK-OUT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The editor of the GAZETTE, (F. B. P.) writing from Harrisburg, speaks of Mr. McCamant as if he had been the candidate of the Bolters for Speaker, up to the end, and leaves the impression that they had continued to vote for him after he (on the last day of the balloting) had declared himself against the Councellmen. In fact, in this he does them a slight injustice, which is altogether, I am sure, unintentional on his part.

The Bolters voted for Mr. McCamant on only a few ballots. They then changed to Mr. Ewing, of Washington, and, when he declined, to Mr. Mann, of Potter—both strong Connellsville Railroad men.

I do not undertake to justify the Bolters, in any wise, but this correction is fairly due to them. JUSTICE.

REMARKS.—The dissenters voted for Mr. McCAMANT so long as that gentleman permitted the use of his name. When he saw political ruin staring him in the face and that there was no chance to defeat Mr. DAVIS, he withdrew, and the bolters selected on Mr. EWING as the next best man to destroy by their preference. He too withdrew, and the bolters then voted for any body rather than permit the organization to be effected by the selection, in accordance with party usages, of the caucus nominees. Had Mr. MCCAMANT permitted the use of his name, we believe, the bolters would have united their strength on him, even up to this time, and they certainly knew from the beginning that he was not truer to Free Railroad interests than Mr. DAVIS. Their case is a bad one, from whatever point we may view it, and all that has thus far been said regarding their unwise conduct savored more of leniency than of just severity.

As we predicted a few days ago, the Soldiers' Convention of Philadelphia, nominated Grant and Curtin as the presidential and vice presidential candidates. It was fitting that the soldiers of the Commonwealth should bestow the highest mark of their confidence on their most eminent compatriot in the field. It was equally fitting that they should designate Mr. Curtin for the second place. The masses of the Republican party in the State will respond with hearty good will to both suggestions.

IF THERE REMAINS any doubting Thomas of a Republican who still questions whether General Grant is heartily on our side, let him look and see with what unanimity the Democrats have dropped him. With one consent they soon began to fall off, and now not a man of them is left. By a species of inevitable repulsion they were driven away. No better proof of Grant's political soundness can be desired.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

The Right Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., whose death on the 9th inst., at the Episcopal residence at Rockpoint, near Burlington, Vermont, was published with our telegraphic reports on Friday, was at the time o his death Bishop of Vermont, and by right of seniority President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The death of this aged and eminent Prelate will be mourned as a sore affliction throughout the American Church, and in no part of it by more or more attached personal friends than in this city, where he resided for several years. Before coming to Pittsburgh he had been engaged in the furnace business in a neighboring county. He relinquished the iron business for the study and profession of the law, of which he commenced the practice at the bar in this city, and while rapidly rising to distinction, with high prospects of preeminence over many talented rivals, his strong religious proclivities led him to turn his active and vigorous mind to the study of theology. He was ordained Deacon by the venerable Bishop WHITE, of Revolutionary fame, and in due time advanced to the Priesthood, and was the first Rector of the then new Trinity Church on Sixth street, to which the congregation of the old "Round Church" —previously under the pastoral charge of the venerable Rev. JOHN TAYLOR—removed. Mr. HOPKINS furnished the design and superintended the erection of Trinity Church, of which he continued to be the much loved and popular Rector until about 1830, when he was elected Assistant Minister of Bishop Eastburn's Church in Boston, and was elected and consecrated Bishop of Vermont in 1832.

Bishop HOPKINS was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated with his father about A. D. 1800, at the age of about eight years. He was one of the many American Bishops who attended the Pan Anglican Convention of Bishops at the Palace of Lambeth, England, in September last. During his absence on this occasion he visited, we believe, his native Ireland, Paris and other continental centers, enduring and enjoying the fatigues and vicissitudes of his journeyings, and returning thence to his home with good prospects of many years of life and usefulness. We are not advised of the immediate cause of his sudden death. The venerable widow and the many sons and daughters that survive have the cordial and heartfelt sympathy of numerous old acquaintances in this city, who cherish the kindliest memory of "auld lang syne." We understand that old Trinity is to be immediately divested of its Christmas green and draped in mourning for its warmly cherished first pastor.

The Right Reverend BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D. D., who was consecrated on the same day, in October, 1832, with Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, will succeed to the Presidency of the House of Bishops. No one in the Church will more sincerely than the good Bishop SMITH mourn the sad providence that elevates him to the high position made vacant by the death of the venerable and learned HOPKINS.

IT IS NATURAL members of Congress should wish to partake in the relaxations and enjoyments of the holidays, as well as other sorts of people. Certainly they dealt more liberally with themselves in that regard than newspaper men dare attempt in their own behalf. Some of the journals dropped their editors for two days; many for only one. Congressmen did not hesitate to take a vacation of ten days, and that just at the commencement of their annual labors, when they could not urge that they were fatigued and required rest. They took it, moreover, when many great interests of the people or government were sorely pinched, and needed both attention and relief. North and south, east and west, whites and blacks, were alike suffering.

A famous British statesman said it was his rule never to do to-day anything that he could put off till to-morrow, because he escaped the doing of many things by that expedient. Doubtless this is a convenient rule for lazy people. The lapse of time certainly takes away the necessity for many labors. If a man waits till his house burns down he escapes the need of removing his furniture or putting water on the flames. But few men would care to have his private concerns managed in that way. At some tasking of muscles or of mind, almost everybody prefers to have the best done that can be under the circumstances as they arise.

Now, that the Congressmen have had their play-spell it is to be hoped they will cease toying, and address themselves seriously to the tasks assigned them. The people are getting weary of the jangle about Reconstruction, and want the circle of the Union once more completed on fair and just terms. What might have been done two years ago, before the passions engendered by the war had subsided, will not be tolerated now. It is time this fact was recognized and acted upon. Then the industry of the country needs relief from taxation to the largest practical extent. Retrenchment of expenditures is required to this end. A fair enforcement of the revenue laws is of prime consequence, so that each branch of business shall pay the share assigned to it, and not cast the greater part of its lead over upon others. A revision of the whole financial system seems to be involved, so that specie payments may be speedily and safely reached. As goods have gone down in value to the specie basis, the sooner the currency gets there the better for all holders of goods. If any business men fail to see that, they are to be pitied. Mr. SEWARD'S land monopoly enterprises ought to be embargoed. Whatever might be desirable if the nation had no public debt, or little, in the way of territorial acquisition, all expenditures of cash in that way now, is injurious. Many a man has kept on buying lands and making improvements thereon with borrowed money, until the Sheriff got after him and sold him out. Mr. SEWARD is imitating this folly. Congress has plenty of arduous work before it. Let it take hold right earnestly, and meet the popular impatience by labors expeditiously and well done.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

At the last session of the Legislature the sum of $350,000 was appropriated towards the care of orphans of Union soldiers. This sum was overdrawn by the sum of upwards of $40,000; making in all a very liberal provision. Yet we hear that many of these children are not as well taken care of as they ought to be. From sources entitled to consideration we hear complaints that the establishment at Whitehall, in Cumberland county, near Harrisburg, is far short of what it should be. We do not intend any reflection on Col. MACFARLAND, the Superintendent; but we are of the opinion that an investigation will do no harm. Let a Committee of the Legislature, duly authorized, go over there. If they find matters all as they should be, uncomfortable reports will be silenced. If they find a condition of affairs calling for a remedy, it can be promptly supplied. Who will move in this matter?

—The elephant is likely soon to be come extinct. Many of the places which knew him, know him no more, and the jungles and wilds of Asia and Africa have but ghosts of herds of them now, so that this representative of a mighty antediluvian constituency will probably soon take his place with the dodo, the saurian, megatharium, mammoth, etc., in the mighty list of things that were in the days of the giants.

EX-GOV. CURTIN will decline the nomination tendered him for Vice-President of the United States, by the recent National Convention of the Boys in Blue, held in Philadelphia.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The office of State Superintendent of Schools should be above party politics. The trusts are too high and too sacred to be committed to any man on political grounds alone. No position in our great State is half as important as the charge of the education of 739,389 youth to intelligence, industry and virtue. The expenditure of money, $5,170,750, large as it is in itself, is the smallest item in the account. Figures are wholly insufficient to measure the value to the youth themselves, to our State and the world, of the elevation of character, the increase of happiness, the addition to wealth and the saving from crime caused by the proper education of this nearly one million. No one can fully appreciate its importance. Give us a population of three millions, ever increasing, of well educated and moral people, and the many millions now wasted, or worse than wasted, in corrupting men would be saved, and in wealth and all that constitutes power we could face the world.

We were glad, therefore, when an intelligent, earnest man, whose heart had long been in the work, was appointed to the position of State Superintendent of Schools. No better selection could have been made. The report before us gives proof that he is no mere plodder in the footsteps of others. He has opinions and ways of doing things which are his own. His report is brief, well arranged, giving us just what we wanted to know. We learn that the whole number of pupils in attendance in 1867 was 10,644 greater than in 1866, and that the average attendance was 1,488 greater; that there was an increase of 405 male teachers and a decrease of 117 female teachers; that there was an increase in the length of the school term of 1¾ days; that there was an increase of $1 33 per month in the salaries of male teachers and $1 20 per month to female teachers; that the people willingly "pay heavy taxes to educate their children and do pay in many instances from fifteen to twenty-six mills on the dollar;" that an examination shows 338 students from this State in colleges in other States and 385 in colleges in this State from other States.

No less interesting is the fact from twenty-four manufacturing establishments the average wages paid to those who cannot read is $30.00 per month; to those who can read but little, $46 00; to those who can read well, but who are in other respects poorly educated, $55 00; to those who are well educated in all respects, $85.00 per month. It also appears that the total number in our jails and poor-houses is 5,368; of these but 193 are good scholars, and 174 of these came through intemperance; that 1,615 cannot read; that 1,729 can read but little, and 916 can read well.

From the facts obtained from our jails, penitentiaries and poor houses, he says that the following three things are indicated: (1.) That since the proportion of persons wholly illiterate in Pennsylvania is very small, ignorance is a fruitful source of crime; (2) that ability simply to read and write on the part of the people composing it does not largely protect society from the commission of crime; (3) that a good education tends in a marked degree to prevent crime.

The report also shows that Grammar and High Schools are the crown and glory of our system, and that those who oppose these and who maintain that any who desire to extend their education beyond the ability to read and write and keep accounts, hold a most contracted view of education; that since God made all minds capable of being educated, it is their right to be educated—to be educated in the highest degree practicably attainable.

He also states that the qualifications of teachers are much below what they ought to be—that not one-half of them ever read a single book on the subject of education. May not this arise partly from the many falsely called Normal Schools, which profess to prepare persons to teach and secure for them certificates in three or six months?

A novel feature in this model report is the prominence given to Sabbath Schools. We agree with the Superintendent that "our children ought not only to be trained intellectually, but morally and religiously. There ought to be deeply implanted in the breast of every child some fixed form of faith in holy things." "We may now boast that no child born in Pennsylvania need grow up in ignorance of the ordinary branches of knowledge. It will be a glorious day for the State when it can be said that all our children enjoy equal opportunities of receiving instruction in the Word and ways of God."

GOVERNOR GEARY advises that provision of law be made whereby interes accruing on deposits of the public funds shall accrue to the Treasury, for the common benefit, instead of to the Treasurer, for his individual advantage. This is easy to say, and sounds prettily enough in the ears of tax payers; but by what stipulations shall this result be produced? Who shall determine where the funds shall be deposited? in what sums? and at what rate of interest? Is it proposed to relieve the Treasurer from responsibility for the safe keeping of the moneys? These, and other questions of cognate description, will need to be answered, before it can be determined what shape to give the proposed enactment. Practically the subject will be found to be attended by difficulties.

If we recollect aright, during the Treasurership of Mr. H. S. MAGRAW this matter attracted attention, and a law was passed forbiding the Treasurer to loan the public moneys. We think that statute still remains, and is about as effectual as any similar one can be; that is, it has no effect whatever. It is made the duty of the Treasurer to keep securely the public moneys, and pay them out according to law. A special place for their custody is not provided. He may keep them in his pocket; in his dwelling; in his place of business; anywhere, so that they are forthcoming when required. Ordinarily, he puts them in different banks; such as he sees proper to take the risk in; and without bargaining, some rate of interest is allowed him. If one of the banks fail, he and his sureties are liable for the resultant loss. If the State shall designate the banks of deposit, it must, in equity, run its own risks. Indeed, there will not be a scramble for the office, if the law determines the places of deposit, and at the same time makes the Treasurer responsible.

It has been suggested that a species of Sub-Treasury be established; that is, that a proper lock-up be provided, and that the public moneys shall be kept therein, subject to inspection by an officer appointed for that purpose, so as to make sure that it is there, and not somewhere else. This system would make the Treasurer responsible for putting the moneys in this lock-up, but not for its defense against burglars. This would be asking what no sane person would attempt for any usual salary.

Probably this whole matter will be sifted in the course of the current session, when it shall come up for consideration. The change proposed by the Governor, if feasible, would take one prolific source of contention, and often, of corruption, out of the politics of the Commonwealth. This is desirable, provided it can be accomplished without entailing liability to loss.

In framing the Railroad Committee of the State Senate, Mr. Graham, Speaker, has exercised unusual good care and caution, selecting only such men as he knew, beyond doubt, to be friendly to Free Railroad interests. The displacement of Mr. Landon is a move in the right direction, as that gentleman was openly hostile to the Connellsville Railroad interests, and was closely identified with those of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A review of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in church history, reveals some features which will give it a prominent place in the nineteenth century. It will chiefly be noted for the number of important ecclesiastical assemblies, and for the movements toward union. The *Methodist* has a lengthy review of the Christian Church, covering the whole religious world. The view is maintained, by many interesting statistics, that Protestant Christianity, both in Europe and the Papal States, notwithstanding the legislation of governments, especially in the latter, is growing and rooting itself in every Roman Catholic country in the world. It regards the restoration of the Mexican Republic an immense gain to Protestantism. Even Pagan countries are yielding to the unflagging zeal and labor of missionary effort, while rationalism is doing comparatively little. Among the large bodies who have attracted so much attention, we may name first, the Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam, which was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the world. The meeting of the "Pan Anglican Synod," the first general meeting of all the bishops of the Anglican Church is an event of great significance from the fact that it is regarded as the first step towards the consolidation of the different branches of the Church into one communion, and it is thought by some, into one government. In view of the threatened removal of the Pope's temporal power, and other grave matters, the Pope convened an assembly of all the Bishops of the Church of Rome. The gorgeous display of that august body heralded across the waters is a matter of recent date. As the proceedings of the Bishops are secret, we are not informed what was done. This much, however, was made public, that the Pope and the Bishops deemed it best to convoke a regular Ecumenical Council. It is thought this body may meet in the course of the year 1868.

Among the prominent features, too, has been the "union" and "disunion" movements. The fusion of the Old and New School Presbyterians, proposed upon the basis of the joint Committee, has not been consummated. Negotiations by the Cumberland Presbyterians with the Southern General Assembly have led to no result. The late Philadelphia Presbyterian Convention produced grand results, which are still at work fostering the spirit of union. The Dutch Reformed Church has dropped the "Dutch" from its name, and the German Reformed Church are likely to drop the "German" ere long, and thus, perhaps, pave the way to the union of these two bodies. Efforts towards the union of the Methodist Protestant Church with the American Wesleyan failed, but few ministers and members of the latter joined the former, and most of those who did not remain in the Wesleyan organization returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church again. The most important disunion movement was that of the Lutheran Church in the United States. A number of Synods which urge a strict adhesion to the unaltered Confession of Augsburg withdrew from the "General Synod" of the United States, and established a new "General Council," at the first meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana, at which twelve Synods were represented. Most of the Churches, which were chiefly confined to the Northern States before the rebellion, are advancing into the South. Meanwhile the Southern Churches are using extraordinary efforts to retain their power, and make aggressive movements Northward. These are some of the grand features of 1867.

Among our weekly religious exchanges we note with pleasure the *Presbyterian*, which has been changed from four to eight pages. The paper, type, and general arrangements, makes a neat improvement in the paper over the old form. It is also, as it always has been, ably edited, and always dignified and courteous in its discussions and controversies. In a word, we like the new paper.

The Mississippi Mission M. E. Conference has just been held in New Orleans, Bishop Ames presiding. During the past year the average advance is full one hundred per cent. Among the gains are the following: 1866—ministers, 31; local preachers, 64; members, 6,568. In 1867—traveling preachers, 51; local preachers, 127; members, 13,309.

The Centenary of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies to-morrow. Dr. Gardner Spring, the venerable and much beloved pastor, and his assistant, Dr. J. O. Murray, will conduct the services.

The fierce discussion at Oberlin, Ohio, in regard to Masonry, and the breach between the First and Second Church on that question, has about terminated, and adjusted by the latter to put each individual case on its own merits, "recognizing the broad distinction between wrong in an Institution and sin in a Man,"—while it believes, says the report, Free Masonry is opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. It is expected the First Church will take action as the Second has done.

Rev. Dr. MAGOON, one of the most distinguished ministers among the Baptists, who recently accepted the call of the Broad Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, has already entered upon his labors.

Through the active exertions of Bishop Simpson and others, immediately on the ground, Quincy College, Illinois, was rescued from sale, by securing twenty thousand dollars to pay its liabilities. The success of this effort has induced McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, to use the same extraordinary means to obtain relief. To accomplish this, a grand convention or mass gathering of the people is to be held, at which Bishop Simpson, Gen. C. B. Fiske and others, will speak. We presume the meeting will be protracted like at Quincy until the needful sum is obtained. It is quite common to beg churches out of debt, but rather a new plan to press the claims of colleges with the same persistent efforts as churches.

IT IS STATED that a movement has been started on the eastern side of the State, having for its object the elevation of Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester county, to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. Buckalew. He is a young man of considerable promise and smartness, and has done good service in the Republican ranks ever since the organization of that party.

If, however, our eastern friends mean to take the next Senator let them select for the place a man of mature years, of eminent talents, of wide culture, of great knowledge, of wide renown, such as are combined in the person of Mr. Henry C. Carey. His fame and peculiar excellencies would reconcile other portions of the State to being passed by in his favor. As the ablest defender of Protection in this country, it would be singularly appropriate to give him a place in the national capitol beside General Cameron, whose steady and intelligent devotion to that principle has never wavered.

—The Fenian parade has excited the Philadelphians to the extent of a couple of columns to each newspaper. On Wednesday everything was Fenian, banners, streamers, sashes, ribbons, all were green, as the grass would have been if it had not feared to show itself to so warlike a procession as was this. Three coffins figured largely in the line and made a very pretty show, and the paraders all seemed quite happy, and were evidently delighted at the fine appearance they made. In fact it was a regular Irish jollification, and when we have said that we have said enough, for every one knows that that is the jolliest of all jollities.

GLEANINGS.

—Lamartine is dying.

—Snow is a drug just now in St. Paul.

—Bath, Me., is to have a $75,000 court house.

—Milwaukee's schools cost $65,000 last year.

—One dollar is the price of a Turkish bath in Boston.

—A new State prison is what the Californians want now.

—Half the children of Kankakee, Ill., have the scarlet fever.

—Kertsch is to be the Sebastapol of the next Russian war.

—Cleveland is to have the renowned Boz early in February.

—The New York *Mail* calls the rule of three the law of the fates.

—Rosicrucian is the name of the favorite for the next Derby.

—There are seventy-six Congregational preachers in Vermont.

—Seven and one quarter pounds is the weight of an Oregon potato.

—Bierstadt has shown some of his pictures to the Queen of England.

—Hannibal, a small town in Missouri, had a dozen lights on Christmas day.

—Twelve thousand medals have been given by the Pope to his recent defenders.

—Sweetser, of the New York *Mail*, has started a penny morning paper called the *Globe*.

—$26,000 is what the Webb sisters get for playing one hundred nights on the Pacific coast.

—Fifty thousand Arabs in Algeria recently went to their long home on account of the cholera.

—The regular army of Mexico is to be 18,000 men hereafter, and is to cost $4,800,000 per annum.

—365 Congregational meeting houses have been built during the last twenty years, in this country.

—The farmers in the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin, are still suffering greatly for want of water.

—Burglars are troublesome in various parts of Maine. They have them there aged from ten to sixty years.

—$250,000 is what a certain Englishman has to pay for the monopoly of the gambling business at Hong Kong.

—Henry Ward Beecher's income was large last year, he made thirty-seven thousand dollars from his farm alone.

—Somebody turned the lights out in Selwyn's theatre, Boston, on Saturday. Screaming, etc., was the consequence.

—A negro thief was shot in Memphis and his carcass left lying for almost a week in the street, because the Coroner was out of town.

—A congress of skaters is to assemble shortly in New York; all skating clubs are to be invited, and a series of skating exhibitions and tournaments is to take place.

—The United States got fifteen thousand dollars in the shape of taxes from the Black Crook which was performed four hundred and seventy-five times in New York.

—The Hudson, N. Y., Iron Company has just declared a dividend of forty-five per cent., beside increasing the capital stock. We should think that such capital stock ought to be increased.

—The sudden ending of the Quimby divorce case has thrilled Chicago with a most delicious scandal, but has spared them the long columns of prurient details which would have filled their journals, if it had ever come before the Courts.

—Semiconductville is the name of a town in Iowa, and an exchange advises the landlords to have the Legislature change the name to Periodville, so that travellers will make a full stop there.

—Yaigro, the Spanish actor, was recently robbed in Matanzas of a box containing six thousand dollars in gold. The robber left a cigar box containing fifteen thousand dollars in bills, which was beside the gold, behind him.

—The pin money of the various sovereigns of Europe varies as much as do the sovereigns themselves. Napoleon has $7,500,000; King William has $3,000,000; Franz Joseph $3,500,000; Victoria $2,000,000; while the poor King John, of Saxony, has but $112,000.

—Thirty or forty mill operatives in Fall River had a horrible row recently, in which men and women engaged promiscuously and received black eyes and bloody noses indiscriminately. After this we should like, if possible, to hear no more about the superiority of New England factory girls over the rest of womankind.

—Gov. Magoffin, who the Harrodsburg, Ky., *Signal* says is a genial, whole-souled, old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman, recently gave a very elegant dinner to Raphael Semmes. A long poem was read, called the "Admiral's Sword," in which a prophet foretells that the said sword is sheathed, not surrendered. The company consisted of democrats and radical and conservative republicans, and everything passed off pleasantly.

—The Rev. Moodie, of Chicago, in speaking of the destruction of the magnificent building of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, stated that God had suffered them to meet with that loss in order to give them a still better building. Another minister suggested that it might have been meant to humble them, a remark which carries much force with it, when we think of the avowed purposes of the Association and then of the amount of money spent on the building. We would almost venture to say that our Young Men's Christian Association does as much good as the one in Chicago, and yet it is content with neat and simple rooms, while applying what money it has to its legitimate purposes.

—A new troupe of Japanese, composed of gentlemen and ladies of rank and leisure, has come to New York. The members are all entitled to wear two swords each, yet we are jugglers. This might seem inconsistent any place but in America, where they are so accustomed to seeing high functionaries who are very accomplished jugglers. The manager of the troupe, who is a nobleman of high degree, has resorted to a rare expedient to obtain free puffs and official patronage. On Tuesday he appeared with his companions before Mayor Hoffman and presented him with a sword valued at three hundred dollars. The Mayor in return bestowed his photograph on the foreigners, who were overcome by this act of condescension.

—One of the most able of the American monthlies is the "Northern," published in Newark, N. J., and circulated everywhere. The last number of this magazine, that for January, contains one of the most truthful, cutting, severe and unanswerable articles on Charles Dickens that we have ever seen. The statements are all facts, and such facts as have been most studiously kept from public view by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Dolby and Dickens. Those persons who are unprejudiced enough to wish to hear all sides of the great case of Dickens vs. America and the World, should read this article, which, as we remarked above, is very severe, more so even than the remarks of a Sunday contemporary of ours are, when addressed to us.

—Captain Judkins is no longer in command of the Scotia, for which future travelers may be thankful. We wonder if it is impossible for a man to be as perfect a sailor as Captain Judkins, and at the same time be a gentleman? It has been said that the Cunard Company cannot get Captain Judkins' equal in knowledge of navigation and the sea, of which he has been termed the king. Of this we cannot assert the truth, but we do know that that company would have rather a hopeless task if a man was to be found who is the gallant Captain's equal in gruffness, impoliteness, disdain of all laws of kindness or politeness, and in general bearishness. We hope the Cunards will never attempt this task.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bismarck is to be made a duke.

—Lake Winipiseogee is frozen hard.

—Another tin mountain has been discovered in Missouri.

—For four months the Great Eastern has been lying idle.

—Gen. Sickles is commander of the G. A. R. in New York State.

—Rev. Baxter says the Jews are to be restored to Palestine this year.

—Madame Rhrbide is in Paris with the young Mexican Emperor.

—A statue of the late Gen. Wadsworth is to be erected at Washington.

—The Pope laments the loss of a favorite servant who has been with him for forty years.

—Fifty dollars per annum was the price of the first Virginia newspaper issued in 1730.

—Sombrero is the name of the man who discovered or invented nitro-glycerine in 1847.

—North Carolina will be reconstructed in six months, at least so says the Raleigh *Standard*.

—Arkansas is over-run with grasshoppers, which don't seem to care a straw for the cold weather.

—Every family in Tennessee is allowed to own one dog; every extra dog is subject to a state tax of two dollars.

—Train, the political Cheap John, has gone to Europe again, probably to lay up a new stock of grievances.

—Eighteen and sixteen were the respective ages of a groom and his bride at Brant, Illinois, on Christmas day.

—The exportation of cattle has been stopped by the Dutch government, as the cattle plague rages in Holland.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks it got awful late in Greenfield, Ill., on Thursday, as the town clock struck 720.

—One hundred and sixty dollars in gold is the price paid per ton for the new steel rails of the Hudson River Railroad.

—Three millions of dollars worth of improvement was made in Chicago last year. The morals were not mentioned in the report.

—The friends of the poet, Bryant, will be pleased to learn that his paper, the New York *Evening Post*, cleared $175,000 last year.

—On dit that Sheridan may marry Miss Fenton, as he is flirting heavily in that direction. The Governor is said to resemble Barkis.

—The Durand *Times* says wildcats were never so plenty in Wisconsin as now. They are killed at the rate of a dozen a year.

—A Berlin Professor claims to have discovered the first copy of Faust's Bible, two years older than any other, and containing the printer's autograph.

—An exchange gravely tells its readers that in Chicago all things are possible. An old bull has been playing on the fiddle, and did it very well, too.

—A girl thirteen years old, living in Dayton, has a child six weeks old, her husband is twenty years old, and the whole party looks on life as an excellent joke.

—Rumor says that the Austrian government is endeavoring to prevail on the French Emperor to recognize Senor Juarez as President of the Republic of Mexico.

—Col. Berdan's new fire arm is said to be the most perfect rifle ever yet invented, far outdoing the needle and chassepot guns. The Russian Government thinks of purchasing some.

—The London *Times* pays its Paris correspondent twenty thousand dollars a year and has an elegantly furnished house for him to abide in. Bull Run Russell is the present happy incumbent.

—There is an old Highlander living in the land o' cakes who boasts of having slept one night with Burns. An exchange says that a man in Hartford said the same thing the day after he had sat on a hot stove.

—Du Chaillu is a wonderful man. He had scarcely gotten back from his perilous explorations in Africa, when he went out to Chicago, and has once more returned to New York in safety.

—The people of Patterson, N. J., are outdoing themselves in rendering aid to the suffering poor. Here is an excellent chance for the people of other places to endeavor to outdo the Pattersonians.

—A Mr. Schwartz, who has a cigar factory at Troy, N. Y., recently employed a man who did not belong to the Union, consequently all other employees of Mr. Schwartz left. Mr. Schwartz quickly supplied their places, and very peremptorily refused to re-employ them.

—A negro in Milwaukee asked another why he carried a pistol. No. 2 did not like the question, so he fired his weapon at the querist. Nobody was hurt, but there was one black man less in the neighborhood, and the police can't find him. He evidently thinks he murdered his companion.

—For many years we believe there was not a masquerade in this country. Either popular prejudices or popular finances frowned hard enough to keep them down, and it was not until the war opened many stopped up pores and widened out the popular views by opening countless vistas, that they, with many other pomps and vanities, were introduced, and now we read of every small town having its masquerades, as well as its skating parks and rinks. We read in a Wisconsin paper this morning that "grand masqueradas" prevail in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

—A man was knocked down and nearly murdered in his own dwelling by a gang of fellows, who gained their entrance into the house by false pretences. They got three hundred dollars, when a woman in the house made so much racket that they ran off. Of course this happened in Chicago, where on the same day, Wednesday, they had a mysterious death of a wealthy Jewess, a case of heartless child abandonment, the arrest of an old Chicago villain who murdered a New York policeman, also the arrest of another of the Ablestner murderers and the full particulars of the great clock factory fire. Happy place Chicago is for newspaper locals.

—The Emperor of Austria appeared at a recent ball attired in plain black evening costume. Such an innovation must trouble greatly the great Bourbon party of Europe, the large minority of the European upper classes. When the Bourbons fell it devolved on the Hapsburgs to sustain the dignity of monarchs, and uphold the good old principles of absolutism. All others have fallen away from the standard excepting Spain, whose influence is not large. Russia has shocked these exclusives by her vast strides towards disgraceful liberty. Italy has, in the most outrageous manner, swept out a herd of sovereigns, and the mushroom Prussia has upset some of the old thrones. Under these circumstances Austria was considered the only hope, the last stout thing to which to cling, and now Franz Joseph has apostasized; has gone back on the sacred laws of the etiquette of his ancestors, and last worn plain black ball costume. After such signs and wonders what marvel is there in the growing number of disciples of such doctrines as those of Miller, Baxter or Cummings?

—A very delicate, simple and beautiful geometrician has been constructed, which will take a portion of a tree, after it has been cut the right length and width, and shave it up into thin ribbons as wide as a roll of house paper, making one hundred or one hundred and fifty to the inch. These rolls of wood are placed on the walls by paper hangers with paste and brush, precisely as in the same manner of white paper. The wood is wet when used, and really works easier than paper, because it is much more tough and pliable. In these days, when variety is sought for, one can finish the walls of a house in different woods, to suit his taste. One room can be finished in bird's eye maple, another in chestnut, another in cherry, another in white wood, and so on. This he has no imitation, but the real, genuine article upon his walls. The eye tires of set figures, such as as we have in ordinary paper hangings, but never of nature itself. The longer the wood hanging remains on the wall the more distinct will be the grain and color of the wood.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bismarck is to be made a duke.

—Lake Winipiseogee is frozen hard.

—Another tin mountain has been discovered in Missouri.

—For four months the Great Eastern has been lying idle.

—Gen. Sickles is commander of the G. A. R. in New York State.

—Rev. Baxter says the Jews are to be restored to Palestine this year.

—Madame Rhrbide is in Paris with the young Mexican Emperor.

—A statue of the late Gen. Wadsworth is to be erected at Washington.

—The Pope laments the loss of a favorite servant who has been with him for forty years.

—Fifty dollars per annum was the price of the first Virginia newspaper issued in 1730.

—Sombrero is the name of the man who discovered or invented nitro-glycerine in 1847.

—North Carolina will be reconstructed in six months, at least so says the Raleigh *Standard*.

—Arkansas is over-run with grasshoppers, which don't seem to care a straw for the cold weather.

—Every family in Tennessee is allowed to own one dog; every extra dog is subject to a state tax of two dollars.

—Train, the political Cheap John, has gone to Europe again, probably to lay up a new stock of grievances.

—Eighteen and sixteen were the respective ages of a groom and his bride at Brant, Illinois, on Christmas day.

—The exportation of cattle has been stopped by the Dutch government, as the cattle plague rages in Holland.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks it got awful late in Greenfield, Ill., on Thursday, as the town clock struck 720.

—One hundred and sixty dollars in gold is the price paid per ton for the new steel rails of the Hudson River Railroad.

—Three millions of dollars worth of improvement was made in Chicago last year. The morals were not mentioned in the report.

—The friends of the poet, Bryant, will be pleased to learn that his paper, the New York *Evening Post*, cleared $175,000 last year.

—On dit that Sheridan may marry Miss Fenton, as he is flirting heavily in that direction. The Governor is said to resemble Barkis.

—The Durand *Times* says wildcats were never so plenty in Wisconsin as now. They are killed at the rate of a dozen a year.

—A Berlin Professor claims to have discovered the first copy of Faust's Bible, two years older than any other, and containing the printer's autograph.

—An exchange gravely tells its readers that in Chicago all things are possible. An old bull has been playing on the fiddle, and did it very well, too.

—A girl thirteen years old, living in Dayton, has a child six weeks old, her husband is twenty years old, and the whole party looks on life as an excellent joke.

—Rumor says that the Austrian government is endeavoring to prevail on the French Emperor to recognize Senor Juarez as President of the Republic of Mexico.

—Col. Berdan's new fire arm is said to be the most perfect rifle ever yet invented, far outdoing the needle and chassepot guns. The Russian Government thinks of purchasing some.

—The London *Times* pays its Paris correspondent twenty thousand dollars a year and has an elegantly furnished house for him to abide in. Bull Run Russell is the present happy incumbent.

—There is an old Highlander living in the land o' cakes who boasts of having slept one night with Burns. An exchange says that a man in Hartford said the same thing the day after he had sat on a hot stove.

—Du Chaillu is a wonderful man. He had scarcely gotten back from his perilous explorations in Africa, when he went out to Chicago, and has once more returned to New York in safety.

—The people of Patterson, N. J., are outdoing themselves in rendering aid to the suffering poor. Here is an excellent chance for the people of other places to endeavor to out

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1868.

REMODELING THE CONSTITUTION.

Conservatism consists in holding on to the past with feelings akin to reverence. Radicalism consists in going forth to meet the future, inspired by hope and armed with courage. This is clearly seen in this country by the sentiments with which these two classes regard the Constitution. The Conservatives, without regarding the temporary conditions of political and domestic society out of which it grew; the ephemeral prejudices to which it had to be accommodated; the passing needs to which it was required to minister; the local rivalries and personal ambitions it was designed to adjust; regard it as the acme and sublimation of accomplished statesmanship. Even those compromises with transient sentiments, with local peculiarities, with effervescent envies and jealousies, are confounded in nature and essence with those provisions designed to guard inherent and fundamental rights, concerning whose existence and importance there can, from the nature of the case, be no controversy, and whose recognition and security in the economy of the nation is as indispensable as the maintenance of the vital fluid in the human body. The Radicals, perceiving how the Constitution was adapted to the condition and wants of the generation in which originated; and how those adaptations came to be confounded, as to sacredness and permanence, in the other parts, designed to recognize and enforce what was abiding and universal. How the compromises, as they are termed, only aggravated the evils they were intended to cure, and produced others still more mischievous, feel it expedient to eliminate, to as great a degree as possible, all the elements pertaining exclusively to the age, and to leave only those which are stable because part and parcel of that grand system of political truth, embedded in the enlightened consciousness of all the race, and hence destined to abide forever. By this process, and by this only, can the Constitution be adapted, from age to age, to that ceaseless flow of human life, and experience, and vicissitude, which cannot be resisted, but must be accepted as an integral portion of the common lot of humanity. However the Conservatives may inveigh, and shake their heads, and sigh for the "good old days," long past, they cannot, by any contrivances of political legerdemain, restore them.

One of the most conservative of the religious denominations undertook to crystalize an existing formula of belief, a current type of speech, and a particular fashion of attire, so that they should endure for all time. So long as the modes adopted remained in vogue, this was easy enough; but in spite of expostulations, entreaties and rebukes, the world would change, and there was no help for it. The conservatism of the Quaker, like all other descriptions thereof, cannot resist the innovations which continually spring up; and each age will assert its right to amend or subvert what it inherits from its forerunner. The world is made so; and though Conservatives may bewail this fact with a sombre pleasure, or curse it with a malignant delight, they cannot abolish it.

The framers of the Constitution were not only cognizant of the existence of this principle, but were too wise to attempt to ignore or baffle it.

The idea of change was recognized in the Constitution, by the provision made for its amendment. True, the right of revision and alteration would have existed with as full effect if it had not been admitted in the instrument, as by the most explicit statement and guarantee of it. In the very nature of things, back of all conventions and supreme over them, man is mightier than any or all his institutions, and not only can, but will, change them at his pleasure. The ancient Medes and Persians, in a spirit of the loftiest arrogance, carried conservatism to its highest pitch. With a self-confidence, never matched before or since, they decreed that their laws, when once made, should never change. What ecstacy must have overflowed the souls of those old Conservatives when, as they fancied, they had succeeded in [illegible] forming their [illegible] prejudices, [illegible] into enduring granite, destined to last until the fires of the last day should burn down creation. Alas! for them; we look and those institutions are not. Those constitutions and laws that were never to change, have all been swept away. What is left is only the tradition of their infatuation and folly; by which wise men are instructed, but from which dunces learn nothing.

The Conservatives of the United States devote themselves to bewailing the changes recently made in the Constitution. While contradicting all that was generous, elevating and noble in the spirit and conduct of the framers of that document, they cherish all that was bitter, debasing and ignoble in them. Such is conservatism always. If liberty has made a successful aggression anywhere, they seek to get back of that achievement to the elder despotism, and fall down before it in abject plight.

Certain compromises into which the men of our revolutionary era entered, and which steadily vexed the nation until they culminated in a most gigantic civil war, have been swept away. Instead of welcoming this fructifying tide as the Egyptians do the overflowing of the Nile, and with like reason, our Conservatives give themselves up to lamentations. The old land-marks are submerged, never to appear again, and they are dismayed and distressed equally with the old idolates, whose images of wood and stone were purloined and carried off. Henceforth these Conservatives cannot worship with the old pomp and ceremony the deposed and banished idols of hate and terror, and their hearts are bowed with grief. Like other people, when in affliction, they indulge a dim and shadowy hope that by some inexplicable dispensation the old condition of affairs may be restored; that the blacks may be forced back into their former condition of bondage; that the old masters and their successors may regain their former prestige, with superadded power; and through their ownership of blacks may dominate the nation as of yore. If this consummation could only be reached, they would be in an infinite strait whether to depart in peace or stay and enjoy the congenial darkness and horror.

Some timid Radicals, not accustomed to profound study upon the vast and surprising, and oftimes sudden changes that come over the institutions and destinies of nations, exhibit fears as to the extent to which the late movements have gone, and the consequences already evolved. Their sensitive and undisciplined nerves apprehend a sort of Angola disaster, in which the whole Union shall be thrown off the track, and State, piled upon State, in horrid disorder, shall be burned to ashes in the fires of unquenchable contention. These fail to see that the recognition and defence of rights, no matter how swift and complete, is never to be dreaded as subversive of order but always welcomed as indicative of genuine progress and amelioration. But, if the fact is otherwise; if the recovery and vindication of lost rights do entail evils even of serious magnitude; if fissures are wrought in political fabrics; if many estimable things are crushed and ruined; still, the tempests that shake society are on the whole desirable. No man prays that the atmosphere may no longer be agitated by winds, because tornadoes sometimes break from restraint and mow broad swarths along the ground; or that the ocean shall never again be lashed into fury because rich argosies are wrecked and lost in the violence of gales. These agitations are part of the indispensable economy of the world; promote its purity and serenity; and render it habitable. Conservatives may deplore such exhibitions of force; may essay to stop the elements when they muster their wings for the onset; and may imagine they could devise a better plan and conduct to mere harmonious results; they may derive ample satisfaction from contemplating their own superior wisdom; but all their self-vaunting will not set aside the ordination of the Creator that agitation is the essential condition of growth, and growth indispensable to the perfection of nature.

OUR BOYS.

What becomes of the boys, the news-boys, the boot-blacks, the gamins of our streets? We see them daily at every corner, and perhaps become familiar with their quaint faces and shrill voices. Most of us get into the way of thinking of them as we would of a post or a cellar door, a thing that is necessarily there, but why it is so we never reflect. Try for once a little different course. It may amuse you. The next time one accosts you in the Postoffice, say something kind or polite to him, and see how the hard old face softens into that of a boy, how the sheer astonishment will serve to show you that this is a human being, and no mere thing. And what becomes of him? The boys we used to hear yelling out the news of a steamer's arrival during the Italian war of '59 are men now, and the boys who howl over the dreadful "'splosions" of "all about the murder" now-a-days must sooner or later outgrow their occupations. And what then? Some of the old boys have grown to be well-to-do citizens, have worked their way up to positions in the town. But these are the exceptions, the Napoleons of the class; others have no doubt learned trades, and are now earning their bread honestly and uprightly. But these are all the news-boys of the past, and we fear that the energy and vim of the present race may be turned in another and bad direction. A few weeks ago we saw a knot of them in a corner, all ears listening while one read the filthy details of a filthy crime, from a periodical, whose aim is to delineate the most disgusting scenes, and to make heroes of criminals and to call crime heroism; there were boys from eight years old up, all listening with relish to the story; all seemingly perfectly familiar with similar ones; all impatient for the conclusion. Again we see numbers of them every week on tip toe before the pictorial displays of news dealers, devouring the wood cuts and spelling out the legends beneath. These are their colleges and their text books; what can we hope will be their diplomas? What can we expect shall become of these boys? Can the few bright examples of prosperity and success, achieved by former members of their class, be sufficient to destroy the effects of the trash which forms their literature? We fear not. And yet we think something might be done for them; an antidote for this literary poison might be furnished. As their inquisitive minds thirst for knowledge, it might be furnished in another form. Why could there not be a street boys library here, as there is one for apprentices in Philadelphia, and another in Boston? A free library of good, stout books, not tracts, or tract-like books, for boys will not read them, but good, stout, entertaining books, such as Oliver Optic, Mayne Reid, or Miss Bowman know how to write, gain the attention of the reader and gradually instil morality or useful knowledge; not those which pound down a ton of morals with a straw of story. If these could be furnished we would have hopes that the poisonous weeklies might be counteracted, not otherwise; and we do not doubt that there are enough of such volumes lying idle among the toys of grown up children to work a great good if properly applied. Surely we think something can be done for these waifs, and surely the thing is worth a trial.

—There has probably never been, since the days of the great French revolution, so great a change in the elegant society of the principal towns of the world as has taken place during the last decade; almost, we might say, during the last five years. New York is rampant with the nouveaux riches and par venues. Paris is thronged with the most mixed and polyglot set of elegantes that the world has seen since the days of the tower of Babel or of Pentecost; London Swelldom has seethed and been stirred until city men occupy half Belgravia and compose half the crowd which throngs the saloons of "Mesdames les Duchesses et les comtesses;" Vienna, the home of the haughtiest and most elegant aristocracy of the world is not the Vienna of the forties, and Rome and Florence are socially and politically unrecognizable by a Rip Van Winkle of these days. Even stale genealogical Philadelphia has more than once had the adamantine door of exclusiveness forced open by both brains and money, in a way that is only paralleled in Pekin and Jedda, while our Southern cities exhibit all the woeful effects of internal convulsions which civil war leaves in its train. The causes of this turn in the kaleidescope are simple and palpable. The workingmen, Bismarck, and Garabaldi, are the three to which Europe owes its boiling up. The war is the well known first cause of the change here; and the spirits of progress and avarice have brought so many while people knocking at the doors of the celestial cast that the mandarins and daimios had, like the rest of the world, nothing but Hobson's choice. That all this will finally improve if it does not in the meantime annihilate exclusive society, is most certain, but what its effect on the rest of the world may be remains to be proven in the new and unexampled era which is before us, closing up the nineteenth century.

Union Pacific Railway —Eastern Division.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13th, 1867.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The letters received in this city from the surveying parties on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, through New Mexico and Arizona, have met with a measure of success beyond their expectation in finding a good line, alike free from heavy gradients and danger of interruption from snow. The line passes through extensive tracts of fertile and beautiful land, having an abundance of timber and water, and a most delicious climate. The reports we have had of the mineral wealth of that country, so far from being exaggerations, fall below the truth.

The first party engineer from St. Louis gives the latest intelligence from the surveying parties:

Gen. Palmer, treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, now in charge of the surveys on the 35th and 32d parallels, through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to headquarters here, under date of Fort Mohave, Arizona, December 26, that he has a good line to the Colorado river below the head of navigation, at an excellent bridging point south of Fort Mohave, about 1,570 miles from Kansas City, and 560 miles from San Francisco.

The descent into the Colorado Valley, which was considered the most doubtful point in the whole route, is accomplished within the maximum, and chiefly within sixty feet grades. For two hundred miles, between Albuquerque and the Colorado river, the route lies through, or immediately adjacent to, extensive pine forests. The party has seen no snow, except two thousand feet above our highest summit. Our animals found good grazing all the way. There is no frost here yet, and the trees are still green, and there is no evidence as yet of winter. I am satisfied that, with the facilities afforded by the Colorado river, by the mild climate, abundant timber and productive soil in this valley, the whole line can be completed in four years.

The parties expect to reach San Francisco about the first of February, and return by sea to this side. When the full reports of the several parties shall be made, the country will learn more of the topography, mineralogy, climate and resources of that region than were ever before known—enough to demonstrate the wisdom of opening a railroad communition with it as quickly as it can be done.

J. C.

December 31st, 1867.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In Cincinnati during 1867 there were 3,638 deaths; the losses by fire were $1,600,000, $500,000 more than the insurance, and the city expenses were $2,883,421 71.

—Prussia, it is stated, has persuaded the North German Confederation to abolish the annoying passport system which has prevailed in the petty principalities heretofore.

—There is a talk of constructing a railway through part of King Theodore's dominions for the use of our invading army. If a railway guide be issued, it will, of course, be an A B C-tion one.—*Judy.*

—Maine was once a great ship building State, but the Portland newspapers say that the aggregate tonnage of new vessels built at that port the past year is only about half as large as the year previous.

—We have reports of a number of large failures among the merchants and business men of the city of Columbus. Many of the parties who are reported as having failed are among the heaviest capitalists and safest financial men in Georgia.

—A dead negro was found recently in the woods near Aberdeen, Miss., with a load of buckshot in his body, and near by lay the body of a hog. On the negro the following inscription was pinned: "The nigger killed the hog, and the hog killed the nigger. Selah!"

—The new volcano, about 124 miles east of Leon, Nicaragua, had been in violently grand eruption, throwing fire and cinders from two craters, and lately had sent out heavy showers of fine black sand, which had reached Leon, covering the streets to the depth of half an inch.

—The Missouri State Auditor, having reported that property in that State has doubled in valuation since the year 1865, a St. Louis paper says it is reminded of "an ambitious merchant, who wanting to enchance the respectability of his stock of goods, marks them up without any real addition to their value."

—Experiments are being made in other parts of the world besides America in reference to the use of petroleum as fuel for steam boilers. One of the latest reported is that of Barff, on the steam yacht Olea, (ten horse power,) in London. The result was considered quite successful. The consumption amounted to three gallons per hour.

—Several families were recently poisoned in Platte City, by eating cakes made from the flour of buckwheat, mingled with the seeds of the jamson or Jamestown weeds. The injuries were not serious, though it is said the parties have henceforth foreworn buckwheat cakes. A whole family was dangerously poisoned some six weeks ago, in Ralls county, in a similar manner.

—The New York *World* continues to give statistics of the number of Workingmen out of employment. It recently stated that 50,000 wanted work in New York City, and 10,000 in Brooklyn, and now says that the depression in New England throws out of work at least 160,000 people—10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and 100,000 in Massachusetts.

—Paris modistes tell us that the newest winter bonnets are all exceedingly small, but they do not look as though they were flattened to the top of the head, which effect the summer and autumn bonnets gave. The newest forms are certainly more raised from the forehead, by means of high bandeaux, or wide ruches, or wreaths of flowers, and they are more becoming than when the front of the bonnet rested on the forehead.

—Glass has always been supposed to resist completely chemicle action by all acids but fluoric. It is found, however, that some bottlemakers in Europe are in the habit of increasing the amount of alkali, and thus saving in the fuel required to fuse the ingredients. Wine placed in bottles thus made acts upon the glass and makes it opaque, and thus adds to the wine a salt which is neither pleasant nor wholesome. Of course wine so affected deteriorates in value.

—On the 28th ult., a Mr. and Mrs. Frank, and infant child, residing in Randolph county, Mo., after having visited a relative, were on their return home in a buggy. On approaching a steep hill, Mrs. F. got out to walk, carrying the child in her arms. Directly after, Mr. F. was startled by the cries of the child, and looking around saw his wife lying in the road. He called to her, but receiving no answer, hurried back and found her dead! It is supposed a neuralgic pain, to which she was subject at times, had attacked the brain with fatal result.

—Fenian alarms continue to trouble England. Great numbers of special constables have been sworn in for public protection in London, and a circular has been sent from the Home Department to the Mayors of about fifty towns in England and Ireland, requesting that special constables may be sworn in for the preservation of property and the suppression of Fotous proceedings. "Her Majesty's Government," says the circular, "have received information which renders it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbances that may arise during the winter." The fear of Fenian outbreaks is more widely extended at present than during any previous period of English history.

—There is a singular boiling cauldron, or lake, near Humphrey's Station, in Monitor Valley, Reese River, Oregon, which is said to be well worthy of a visit. In the center of a low mound hill, composed of sedimentary matter, there is a [illegible] bowl about seventy-five feet in diameter, and apparently sixty or seventy feet in depth. At the bottom there is a large volume of scalding hot water constantly in active ebullition. The water is so remarkably pure that a stone thrown into it is seen descending with a slow spiral motion to a great depth, being gradually drawn towards the point where the spring seems to burst from the rocks beneath. The lake has no outlet, and the water stands about twenty feet below its banks.

—If we remember rightly, the Chinese have not until very recently coined any gold or silver. The small change of the country has been the "copper cash," worth one-tenth of our cent or there-abouts; while the only silver coin in circulation was the Mexican dollar, which in time became to some extent the standard of value. Silver was generally made into what is called "Sycee silver," the metal being swedged or rounded into the shape of a clumsy shoe, the pieces fitting one into another like so many saucers, and being dealt out by weight, as our bankers buy and sell bullion. Gold was little used, and not coined at all. Of late, however, the Chinese are coining gold, and samples are exhibited here as curiosities. These coins are in the main like the copper cash with which every Californian is familiar, having a square hole in the middle, a polished rim around the edge without milling, and raised characters between the raised disc and centre. The gold appears to be entirely pure, or alloyed differently from ours, being of a bright yellow hue, and lacking wholly the red tinge observable in our coin, and the weight is equal to about $3.40 of our coinage. The exact value of the coin we do not know. It is not equal to our coin in finish, but is nevertheless quite a handsome coin.—*San Francisco Alta Cal.*

HONEST INDIANS.—The Walla Walla paper has the following:

The body of a man was found a short time ago, about the middle of November, as near as we can learn, between the mouth of the Methaw river and Lake Chehalan, on the Columbia river. The man, we are informed, was of dark complexion, and had about his person, when found by the Indians, about fourteen thousand dollars in gold, in purses and in a belt. The money is now in possession of the Indians referred to, and will probably be held by them until it falls into proper hands. The man was not identified by those who saw the body.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease.

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-acrbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

WHAT IT DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a.....Powerful Invigorant.
As a.....Specific Stimulant.
As a.....Genial Stomachic.
As a.....Anti-Spasmodic.
As a.....Gentle Purgative.
As a.....Promoter of Appetite.
As a.....Diuretic or Inducer of Sleep.
As a.....Acclimating Medicine.
As a.....Defence against Malaria.
As a.....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a.....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a.....Cordial for the Aged.
As a.....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As an.....Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a.....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a.....Balm for the Weary Brain.
As a.....Solace in Bodily Anguish.

And as a protection to health and life under all depressing and enervating influences. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medium, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Have You Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pain in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured last cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 129 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

December 31st, 1867.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capitol, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It pives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all sections of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The sites of the GAZETTE are used extensively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important terms, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.15.
—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send no marked [illegible] entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRICES REDUCED.

FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAID POPLINS
BLACK ALPACCAS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINES,

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
ja15

EMBROIDERIES.

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
ja15

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MeGRIFF'S VERDITER GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny. n27

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 64 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed on January 2d. The Musical Department is now in successful operation, under the direction of Prof. SCHOCK.
For information or admission address
Rev. S. J. COSTER, Rector.
dec31:29

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Treat, Linsey & Co., and Preston Brooks, at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock at

BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,
42 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
dec21:6

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—113 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja16

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND
and make to order all kinds of
Boring and Mining WAGONS, CARTS,
DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS,
TRUCKS, LOCUST BOXES,
And TURNED SPOKES,
HAY RAKES and
FORKS,
At Duquesne Wagon Works, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
COLEMAN & FORRESTER & CO.
ja16:66

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
d29 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE—I hereby warn all persons not to trust or harbor my wife, WILHMENA HANY. She having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.
CORNELIUS HANY.
ja13:194

DRY FRUIT.

100 bbls. Dry Peaches;
100 bbls. do;
100 bbls. Dry Apples;
100 bbls. do;
In store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENNESSEE PEANUTS.

125 sacks on steamer Rapidan;
25 " on steamer Lewellen;
To arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
ja14

CORN MEAL AND PECANS.

100 sacks Corn Meal;
10 barrels Vezzi Pecans;
Now landing from steamer American, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HAILMAN, RAHM & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, G. W. HAILMAN having sold his entire interest to WILLIAM COLEMAN. The business will be continued under the name and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.

GEO. W. HAILMAN,
F. RAHM,
W. VAN UM,
W. C. MAGNUM.

Pittsburgh, January 9th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the many friends and patrons of the "DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS," and solicit for them the continuance of favors so largely extended to the old firm.
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 27 WATER STREET,
ja15:0 PITTSBURGH.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Price $2.
Algar's Private Diaries of Women. Price $2.
The Red Cross, or, Young America in England and Wales. By Oliver Optic. Price $1.75.
The Changed Cross, and other Religious Poems. Price $1.50.
The Shadow of the Rock. A companion volume to the above. Price $1.50.
The Beach and Sea. By J. J. Bigelow. $1.50.
Petroleum V. Nasby's New Book—Kikkes from Kentucky. Price $1.50.
Opportunity. A new Novel. By the author of Emily Chester. Price $2.
The Guardian Angel. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Price $1.50.
Rose Deus Homo. Price $1.50.
Beecher—Prayers from the Plymouth Pulpit. Price $1.50.
My Prisons. By Silvio Pellico. Illustrated. Price $2.50.
Grimm's Goblins. Illustrated by Cruikshank. Price $1.50.
Rainbows for Children. By L. Karla Childs. Price $1.50.
Berry Berries. By Alice Carey. Price $1.50.
Queer Little People. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1.50.
On both sides of the Sea. A Story of the Commonwealth and Restoration. By the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family." Price $1.75.
Howells's Italian Journeys. Price $2.
Waiting for the Verdict. By Mrs. A. D. Davis. Price $1.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
FOR SALE BY
HAY & COMPANY,
65 Wood street.

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
my13:ps.WF

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
LADIES' FURS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET.
ja1

LADIES' FURS.
An endless variety, of superior quality.
SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all the NEW STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PRATT & BENNYS',
No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
A PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP
IN SAID COLLEGE,
FOR SALE BY
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
jy2 No. 66 Smithfield street.

TEAS! TEAS!

Just received, a large and choice lot of fresh
TEAS,
AT FRANCE'S TEA MART,
No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh,
Which are being retailed at prices that will defy competition from any and every source. Give them a trial and you will be satisfied.
WM. FRANCE & SON.
15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
Of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on Diamond, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. dec3:66

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM P. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Jobbing Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 325 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends. ja13:181

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,
OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,
A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.
dec21

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LISTS,
FOR 1868. Various sizes.
Twenty-five Patients.....Price $1.25.
Fifty Patients.....1.50.
One hundred Patients.....2.00.
Fifty Visits, Interleaved.....2.00.
Elmer's Physician's Hand Book of Practice.....1.75.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
KAY & COMPANY,
65 WOOD STREET.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS.
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 142 FOURTH STREET. d23

JAS. S. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER.
MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
References—Jos. Mellon, Cashier Mechanics National Bank. J. D. Bilworth & Co. S. Y. Keady & Son. dec12:134

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
136 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $5.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-outs for excursions.
oct6:66 WM. WARD.

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds,
Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh
oct31

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs. Extra Smoked Salmon, just received from Norton, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.
ja9

RIDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.—Broken, assorted stick and Vanilla Cream, in papers and by the pound. At the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand street.
ja9

FAMILY EXPENSE BOOKS, for 1868. Price, SIXTY CENTS.
KAY & COMPANY,
(Lafayette Building) 65 Wood street.
ja14

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. d2:3mF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP CARPETS.

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.,
Still Continues, at
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S,
No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS, 25 CENTS PER YARD.
ja15

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
We offer at manufacturers lowest rates,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON'S
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, PAINTS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
COLORS,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
Also, PUTTY, in Bulk and in Bladders and Cans.
BLUE LEAD, for Oil Refiners.
And a general assortment of goods suited for
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
ja15:30

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day
Reduced Prices
OF OUR
Entire Stock
OF
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.

PROPOSALS FOR
STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 4th day of April, A. D. 1836, and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1861, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the
Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868,
For doing the PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1836, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act and the several supplements thereto. Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.
The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:
I, ——, propose to do all

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Our Magistrates—Their Cupidity—False Pretense and Larceny as Bailee Cases—Liberality of the Liquor License Board—Assistant District Attorney.

The Grand Jury of the December term of the Quarter Sessions finished their labors on Saturday, and were discharged. They made the following presentment:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of the County of Allegheny, December Sessions, 1867.

The Grand Jury in closing their labors deem it prudent to make brief reference to some matters which have attracted their attention. The number of cases brought before us does not appear unusually large, in comparison with the term for the corresponding period last year. We have passed upon about four hundred cases.

In cases presented for our consideration we have been vividly impressed with the injury magistrates are inflicting upon the community in transcending their duties as conservators of the peace. They are especially culpable in oppressing the poor, and ignorant, by encouraging litigation, and in causing great expense to the county by entertaining cases where the parties concerned should have been advised to settle their difficulties out of court. Such a course of advice we cannot think would fail to be given by a proper magistrate, one having a proper understanding of his duties, not only as a public officer but as an upright citizen. The pursuance of a different course seems to be the rule, to which, however, there are a few exceptions. The desire for gain or some of our magistrates seems to outweigh their sense of justice, and hence in the pursuance of their business great injustice is done—the public peace is not preserved, but disturbed.

In the consideration of cases of the class referred to it has been a source of regret that we could not in some practical way rebuke magistrates for their misconduct in office. In some it was proposed to place the costs upon them, but there seemed to be no authority of law for this.

We would also call the attention of your Honors to the great number of cases of false pretense and of larceny as bailee entertained by magistrates. These are brought, we believe, in many instances, to enforce the summary payment of money just or unjust debts, the *criminal* law being made to answer the purpose of the *civil*—in the payment of money—so far the former answers for the arrest and perhaps committal for a "further hearing" of the accused, this *quasi-ishment*, and the fear inspired of further punishment, accomplishing the object, frequently long before these cases reach the grand jury or the Court, the magistrates and prosecutors disposing of them as their interests are served—as the accused pays the debt and costs, or refuses so to do. In the latter event, perhaps, the case goes to Court. If the money is paid, the accused is discharged, this consideration outweighing that as to whether or not there was sufficient to cause his arrest in the first instance, and to hold him for trial, after hearing, to answer a criminal charge.

Conspicuously few liquor cases have been brought before us. The liberality of the County Commissioners, as a Board of Licensse, seems to have checked the violation of law in this regard. If it has not been increased in other respects, this is gratifying.

We take occasion to express our thanks to the Assistant District Attorney, John W. Riddell, Esq., for the very able and efficient manner in which he has ably charged his duties during our sitting. We recognize the necessity for the office, and also the capability of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JARED M. BRUSH, Foreman.

WILL M. HARTUNG, Clerk.
E. Edmundson, H. H. Osborn,
W. R. Boggs, George Neely,
H. S. Fleming, John Magill,
Henry Hays, Wm. A. Shaw,
Henry Bacon, Matthias Voegtlivey,
John G. Gilfillan, Wm. Rinehart.
Alex. B. Atkinson,

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

This Court met Monday morning at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

George M. Morrison was sworn as Mercantile Appraiser for Allegheny county.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LARCENIES—CONVICTION OF DEFENDANTS.

The case of Moritz Kestner and Henry Hess, indictment larceny from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was resumed. The defendants were in the employ of the railroad company as "repair men," and it was charged that on the night of December last they entered a freight car at the outer depot and took bottles of wine from a box shipped by McCrickart & Co. The defendants were on duty that night, and being without means, the theft of many of them were observed opening the car, enter it, take the wine, and proceed to a tool house in the vicinity, where, subsequently, the wine (four bottles) was found. The case was very carefully tried by John H. Hampton, Esq., for the prosecution, and A. M. Brown and F. H. Collier, Esqs., for the defense. Mr. Hampton, in the course of his summing up, said it was not an ordinary case of larceny. It was not the case of a stranger entering a house or store and taking therefrom a property or goods. L. was that of employees, while on duty or at work, violating the confidence of their employers. The defendants were repairing cars in the night time, and embraced the opportunity to steal. A portion (two bottles) of the wine was found at Kestner's house, in Lawrenceville, and when arrested Kestner said he had no wine about his premises. Peter Roth, a saloon keeper, and Elizabeth Roth testified that she and Mrs. Kestner had purchased the wine at Mr. Seibert's store, in the city. Mr. Hampton said the prisoner had been brought forward to "swear the case through" and had committed rank perjury. She had not been corroborated, and the jury would disregard her testimony. Mr. Collier reminded the Court of the fact that Mr. Seibert and his clerk had been regularly subpœnaed, and an attachment issued on Friday last to compel their attendance, the officer reporting that the witnesses had gone to Cleveland. The jury retired about one o'clock, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of guilty.

Henry Hess (one of the defendants in the above case) was arraigned upon another indictment, charging him with the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, also in the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad as carriers. The defendant put in a plea of guilty.

There was still another case against Kestner and Hess, but the District Attorney stated it was not his purpose to try it at present. The defendants were remanded until Saturday next. Hess had been under bail in the sum of $2,500. The defendant Kestner was last week convicted of the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, clothing, &c.

These men seem to have been doing quite an extensive thieving business, resulting not only in considerable loss, but in great inconvenience to consignors as well as consignees, and also to the railroad company in tracing out the thieves and the stolen property. The cases just tried therefore were of more than ordinary interest to the railroad company and the public generally. For bringing the offenders to justice much credit is due to the officers in the employ of the railroad company, more especially to A. M. Hacklett, detective, in which specialty he has few equals. Some persons, from lack of information, have seen proper to characterize as a spirit of "vindictiveness" the earnestness with which the railroad company, through its agents, has pursued offenders, in most instances employes, but it is a sufficient answer to such expression of opinion to state the fact that within a year past the company, it is est mated, has been obliged to pay to shippers about fifty thousand dollars as damages for goods lost, or not shown, *in transitu*. Hence it is that, by the employment of detective officers, and the pursuit to conviction of employes and others engaged in stealing from cars, the railroad company has resolved to render shippers secure in their property, very naturally deeming it wisest to incur the necessary expense of such a policy rather than to expend a like or greater amount of money in damages resulting from a less degree of precaution. The system of railroad thieving—for in fact it has become a regular system within a few years—now made state, has rendered necessary such extraordinary precaution. The result of the cases just tried, it is to be hoped will have a wholesome effect.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.—Court met at ten o'clock. Benjamin Rush Bradford vs. James Guthrie and John Guthrie, and same plaintiff vs. William M'Caslin, Wm. Kennedy, James M'Caslin and Andrew Mitchell. These are actions in ejectment from Armstrong county, and are being tried in this court in pursuance of a special act of Assembly. The first is for one hundred and fifty acres, and the latter for one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, both tracts being situated in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county. Two jury is what is termed a "struck" jury, the manner of their selection being as follows: The full panel of forty-eight jurors is submitted to the plaintiff and defendants, and each party has a right to strike off twelve names. From the twenty-four names remaining the Prothonotary puts twelve, and the remaining twelve are held in reserve to supply the places of those selected by the Prothonotary who may be objected off. The jurors thus selected are then sworn and before the case comes up for trial make a personal examination of the land in question. These cases are of considerable importance, as the result will affect the ownership of a large amount of land in Armstrong county. Messrs. Golden, Purviance, Phelps and Burgwin will appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Boggs, Barclay and Lucas for the defendants. On trial.

THE PARKERSBURG MURDERS.

Further Particulars of the Confession of the Murderer.

In yesterday morning's GAZETTE we published a telegram from Wheeling announcing the arrest of John Shaefer at Parkersburg, for attempting to take the life of a citizen of that place, and stating that he had confessed to the commission of two most terrible murders in Parkersburg, and one in Wheeling, within the past year. The murders referred to have been shrouded in mystery up to the present time, but circumstances have recently pointed to Schaffer as the perpetrator of the horrible deeds. A special dispatch dated at Parkersburg, January 10th, says:

The murderer, John Shaefer, made a confession this afternoon, under the seal of confession, in the presence of J. H. Dis Debar, Esq., as the interpreter, and the prosecution, Mr. Hutchinson. He had spoken to Father Park, of confession, but the worthy father refused to admit him to religious confession until he had made a public one, or until he had been tried and convicted.

This morning he seemed to have lost all the stubbornness and stolidity that had before characterized him, as he had not, to the most close observer, exhibited the slightest emotion since his arrest except on the occasion of Mr. Boeler being questioned at his public examination. His confession to-day was brief, but he is writing a full one.

He is a native of Baden; and served two years in the Papal army, only one of which was spent in Rome; from this he deserted and probably went to the brigands of the mountains, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married about a year ago. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

He was often at Lilienthal's saloon, and acquainted with him. He called up Lilienthal and murdered him as he was found, and took all the money he could find. With that he paid off some debts of which, singular as it may seem, he evinces great honor, and paid some expenses. This money having run out, and having had little work, he inveigled Ulrich to Wheeling, under pretence of having a situation for him.

Early in the morning after their arrival, they started out for the situation ostensibly. In a long place through the road near a culvert, he murdered Ulrich, took his money, about seventy-five dollars, and a watch; came to the Pemberton House, traded off the watch, keeping the chain, which he now has in possession of Capt. Taggart. He came home that day and went to work again.

He became acquainted with Teufel, and being out of money he watched Teufel, murdered him, took his money (about $75), went across the river, and afterwards came home. He owed Dr. Koch $35 for attendance on him, and agreed to pay it Monday evening. He obtained $10 from Father Park for Mr. Beeler, but paid it to Dr. Koch, and promised the balance the next day.

The Parkersburg *Times* has the following account:

"On last Monday evening the good citizens of Parkersburg were again thrown into a phrenzy of excitement with the news of another attempt at murder, similar to those of Lillienthal and Teutor. This time the assassin, a German named John Shafer, was brought, while the victim, Mr. John White, is still living, and able to testify against the prisoner.

"Mr. White, like both the former victims, had his own private sleeping room, in the rear of his coal office, corner of Julian and Littleton streets, where he lodged alone, and Shaefer had been frequently seen around the office for several days. At about eight o'clock, Monday evening, Shaefer called for the purpose of settling a coal bill, and while Mr. White was sitting in the chair engaged in writing a receipt, the prisoner drew from his pocket, where he carried it concealed, a common carpenter's hatchet, and struck him powerful blows on the head and neck. The first blow on the neck fell a little too high, or it would have produced death at once. Others followed in quick succession, but strange to say, though a much less man than his assassin, and unarmed, Mr. White was enabled to grapple with him, and push his way to the door, crying murder. A gentleman passing heard the cry and came to the door, which being fastened he kicked in before Shaefer got off. Mr. White in his excitement taking hold of him and running into the street.

"Shaefer sprang out, leaving his hat and hatchet in the office and yard, and ran off to the bluffs. He could not, however, soon upon his track, caught him not far from his residence, and lodged him safely in our new jail. Yesterday an inquest was held, and he was found guilty of the two cold blooded murders above named, as well as of Antoine Ulrich, at Wheeling, surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch him, if he was also rumored that the prisoner was so base in sympathy with this desire as to make some efforts to commit suicide in his iron cage, or prison cell.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was conducted before Justice Taggart, in the Court house, and had a hearing. A number of witnesses testified to most of the facts set forth, including the prisoner's acknowledgment that he struck the blows for the purpose of securing Mr. White's money, which after avowing any intention of doing more than to knock him insensible, while he rifled his office.

The condition of the wounded man is still critical, though it is generally thought he may recover entirely. He talked well, and showed evidences that his mind was unimpaired shortly after the occurrence, and seemed to be improving yesterday. He was terribly cut, gashed and bruised. Dr. Davis, who attended him, testified that he received four wounds on the head, two on the left and two on the right side—the wounds on the left temple would admit a knife edge, and the others with a blunt edge. The skull was penetrated. Also one wound on the right side of the neck, and another on the left side, back of the ear; one contused wound on the shoulder, and both hands apparently chopped. He stated further that it is impossible at present to make a *prognosis* of the case.

The prisoner was then to answer at the April term of the Circuit Court, and the witnesses for the State were recognized in one hundred dollars each to appear and testify.

Conviction of Dawson, the Forger.

In the report of proceedings in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Friday last, we find the following in relation to an individual who some time ago operated in this city:

Josiah Dawson, alias Josiah Williams, alias Josiah Anderson, was convicted of a charge of forgery. The facts were very plain and conclusive, the defendant's counsel offering no evidence to contradict them.

On the 17th of October last he called upon Elijah W. Lynd, queensware merchant in Commerce street, above Fifth, and produced a letter of introduction, purporting to be from a Mr. Best, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman whom Mr. Lynd well knew, and in consequence of this letter he was well received. In the course of conversation he showed Mr. Lynd a check for a certain amount upon bankers at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, drawn in his favor, and bearing the forged name of Mr. Best, and asked Mr. Lynd to indorse it, so that he could raise money upon it in this city.

Mr. Lynd, not being sufficiently well acquainted with Mr. Best's signature, declined to do so, but offered to introduce the prisoner at the Central National Bank, where he kept an account, where the check could be deposited, collected and paid. This was accepted, and the check was deposited. Mr. Lynd then wrote his name and residence upon a card, handed it to the prisoner and left him. Subsequently, but on the same day the prisoner returned to the bank and presented a check for $150, bearing the forged signature of Mr. Lynd. The paying teller was struck by the false signature, and refused to cash the check.

The prisoner went away, and soon returned with this addition to the check: "O. K. Elijah W. Lynd." He stated that Mr. Lynd was slightly intoxicated when he drew the check, and hence this little inaccuracy in his signature. This threw the teller off his guard, and the money was paid. The fraud was subsequently discovered and the prisoner arrested. It is almost needless to say that the Pittsburgh check proved to be a forgery. Sentenced to six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

CARD.

Duff's College, No. 37 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, January 10, 1868.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public, that we have recently made another new and important addition to our standard course of business education by the introduction of HEATHS GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR, with upwards of fifty designs from the Government plates by authority of the United States Treasury Department; sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, and principal National Bank officers, as the clearest and fullest instructor ever offered upon this important subject. Members of our classes in book keeping are instructed without additional charge. To private classes our terms are moderate and made known at our office.

P. DUFF & SON.

City Mortality.

DR. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh from December 29th, 1867, to January 5th, 1868:

Diseases—Old age, 3; typhoid fever, 2; asthma, 2; burns, 1; small pox, 1; convulsions, 2; disease of kidneys, 1; premature birth, 1; disease of brain, 2; disease of heart, 1; strangulation, 1; disease of lungs, 1. Total, 18.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 2, 1; 2 to 5, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 1; 30 to 50, 2; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1.

Males, 11; females, 7; white, 17; coloured, 1.

DIED:

BARCLAY—On Thursday evening, at 8½ o'clock, Mrs. NANNIE W. BARCLAY, wife of John R. Barclay, and daughter of General James A. Ekin, of Washington, D. C.

MILLIGAN—In Allegheny City, January 8th, 1868, ELLEN S., wife of Rev. A. M. Milligan, aged 31 years.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Dead-Lock Ended.

Davis Elected Speaker of the House.

The Dissenters Yield, After Giving Their Reasons.

Riddle, of Allegheny, Holds Out.

Speech of Speaker Davis.

Legislative Record Squabble.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1868.

A prominent bolter last night remarked that if the Democrats would join them and elect McCamantor Ewing for Speaker, the bolters would vote for and elect a Democratic State Treasurer. The Democrats will accept nothing short of the Speaker. They are willing the bolters shall have everything else. So there is not much chance of coalition between the bolters and Democrats.

Some of the Davis men say sooner than allow the bolters to triumph, they will vote for Jones. The bolters are willing to vote for any man on their side of the House except Davis. So the matter stands at ten o'clock this morning.

The Democrats are now in caucus, but as several of them are opposed to compromise with the bolters under any circumstances, it will probably not amount to anything.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning in regard to a coalition with the bolters, but a majority was opposed to taking any action, and the matter was dropped.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, when, without taking a ballot, on motion of Mr. Thorn, took a recess until two o'clock. This is understood to mean that the Republicans have at last concluded to settle their difficulties.

HOUSE.

The morning session immediately adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the twenty-sixth ballot the dissenting Republicans voted for Mr. Davis, except Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Wilson. The result was: Davis, fifty; Jones, forty-three; Wilson, one.

Mr. Heilman, Republican, Lebanon; Mr. M'Miller, Democrat, Montgomery; Mr. Holgate, Republican, Philadelphia; Mr. Roush, Democrat, Union; Mr. Boyd, Democrat, York, and Mr. Hiekman, Republican, Chester, all paired off.

THE DISSENTERS' "REASONS."

The dissenting Republicans filed reasons for holding out: first, because they wanted a man not identified with offensive legislation last year; second, one in favor of retrenchment and reform; third, one not connected with corporations; fourth, one in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Mr. Davis had now satisfied them.

SPEAKER DAVIS' SPEECH.

Representatives of Pennsylvania:—If I consulted my own feelings on the present occasion, I would merely thank you. But after the ordeal through which I have passed, just consideration for those friends and myself demand that I should say something in vindication of myself and those with me who unanimously supported me in the canvass. I shall not refer to anything that would mar the harmony of the great party of which I am proud to be a member. I simply say I stand to-day before the representatives of the people and this vast assembly, and I know that I must some day stand before a higher tribunal, Heaven's great Judge, to answer, should those attacks made upon my public acts and private character be arrayed against me at the throne of the Almighty. Standing in the presence of God that made me, I will pronounce them false.

I will now proceed to say to the members of the House of Representatives, that I have just left those remarks as they were printed last Monday evening. Every pledge that I have made shall be carried out. I have not had time to commit what I have to say to memory. It is very brief and I ask your patience during its delivery.

For this very high compliment bestowed, and the confidence reposed in me, I tender my hearty thanks. I will not attempt to express what I would desire, and to the extent of my ability discharge the duties with equal justice to all. Every energy of my nature shall be taxed to this end. I expect and no doubt will receive your hearty co-operation and support in this effort. Our duties will be important and arduous. The eyes of your millions of people are upon the proceedings of this body. They will be closely and severely scrutin zed. The people have entrusted us with their interests. Let us be sure to guard them faithfully.

The great political party I have the honor to represent is finally and unquestionably pledged to certain measures of State policy, all of which I cordially approve. I hold now, as ever, that legislation should be governed by no local or special. We have general mining, banking, manufacturing, and corporation laws. We should also have a general railroad law, a liberal, practical, comprehensive one, under the operations of which capital would be invested to develope the immense resources of our great State. Let the Legislature be true to what seems to be the almost universal demand of the people of every section of the State, by taking away restrictions to a liberal system of internal commerce, let it ways guarding the rights of individual citizens, invite capital to come freely and develop our inexhaustible fields of iron, coal and other minerals, as well as the numerous lumbering regions and other sources of wealth and greatness. This can only be accomplished thoroughly by giving the right to open every locality of the State containing such sources of wealth to free and wholesome competition.

That I may be properly understood, I am in favor of, and hope the House will speedily pass, the much agitated and generally approved Free Railroad Law. Any efforts to that end shall receive my entire approbation and ready co-operation.

Seven years ago I was selected by the House to preside. We then stood on the threshold of the most gigantic war of modern times. The House then pledged all the resources of the State to maintain the Constitution, sustain the Government, and enforce the laws of the Union. How well those pledges were carried out and redeemed is now part of our country's history. Pennsylvania soldiers were the first to respond to the call of the President to defend the Capital. It was Pennsylvania soil where the rebellion received its most effective and stunning blow, and sent it staggering back from the glorious field of Gettysburg to dishonored grave at Appomattox. As our country's power was re-established, and armed treason crushed, and if traitors were not punished or threatened, it was not made manifest by not for want of power, but palpable and wanton disaffection in high places. But, thank God, the people's representatives in Congress are all masters of the situation. Let them continue to protect loyal men everywhere in their just rights, and hold traitors to a strict accountability. That, in my judgment, is the only safe way to reconstruct the union of these States. If men whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers are again permitted to take part in the administration of this laws, we but only have ourselves to blame if similar scenes of blood through which we have passed should be re-enacted.

I again affirm that I will employ all honorable means at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant as well as advantageous to the public.

Again, gentlemen, for this very distinguished mark of your esteem and confidence of my humble professions as a representative, from my soul I thank you.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Republican caucus nominees for other officers were all elected, as follows:

Clerk, James L. Selfridge, Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Cassel Lang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel S. Hayden; Messengers, Connell, Robert Johnson. Postmaster, A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Penrose. Doorkeeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Marshall Michell, J. L. Vincent, Michael Arndit, Theodore Chase. Messengers, James McCandy, Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill, T. Bishop. Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Backoven, Rueben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

Adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

LEGISLATURE RECORD.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new Committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely; Messrs. Thorn, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and *State Guard*. The Committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Lowry asked to be excused from serving on the Railroad Committee. Granted.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, presented a bill repealing all taxes on mortgages, except those issued by corporations.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, a bill restoring the act of 1866, granting pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Also, relative to evidence in actions of ejectment.

Also, relative to compensation of Commissioners of Fayette county.

Mr. White, of Indiana, a resolution discharging all Committees from the consideration of bills five days after reference. Passed.

Mr. McConaughey, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for investing the surplus in the Treasury and Sinking Fund to produce revenue for the State. Passed.

Mr. Sheemaker, a bill for a general registry law.

Establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital in the northern section of the State.

Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds.

Mr. Lowry, a supplement allowing the stockholders of the Marine Hospital at Erie to hold votes in proportion to stock.

Also, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inqure into the feasibility of the State purchasing first mortgage bonds of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Brown, Lawrence, a bill giving the Court of Quarter Sessions jurisdiction over roads partly in and partly out of boroughs.

Also, for an additional Justice of the Peace in Mahoning township, Indiana county.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, McConaughy, Brown, (Lawrence) Wallace and McCandless.

Finance—Messrs. Connell, Worthington, Landon, Errett and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Shoemaker, McConaughy, Wallace, White and Burnett.

Judiciary, local—Messrs. Cowles, Stutzman, Fisher, Davis and Stinson.

Accounts—Messrs. Stinson, Coleman, Nagle, Shugart and Linderman.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. McConaughy, White, Wallace, Cowles and Searight.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Randall, Brown, Northampton and McIntyre.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgway, Taylor, Brown, (Mercer,) Glatz and Nagle.

Banks—Messrs. Brown, (Mercer), Connelly, Lowry, Randall and Brown, (Northampton.)

Roads and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Taylor, Shoemaker, Searight, Linderman and Stinson.

Roads—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Ridgway, Randall and Errett.

Election Districts—Messrs. Stutzman, White, Jackson, Billingfelt and McIntyre.

Retrenchment and Reform — Messrs, Brown, (Lawrence), Billingfelt, Errett, Davis, and Beck,

Education—Messrs. Worthington, Searight, Brown, (Lawrence), Brown, (Mercer), and Cowles.

Agricultural and Domestic Manufacturers—Messrs. Stutzman, Landon, Billingfelt, Glatz and Shugart.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Taylor, Fisher, McCandless and Davis.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Billingfelt, Landon, Taylor, Glatz and Nagle.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jackson, Stutzman, Billingfelt, McCandless and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence,) Worthington, Taylor, Burnett and Linderman.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs Fisher, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Breck and McIntyre.

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Cowles and Wallace.

Public Printing—Messrs. Errett, McConaughey, Connell, McCandless and Searight.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Coleman, Brown (Mercer), and Glatz.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Brown (Mercer), Shoemaker, Lowry, and Searight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate resolution adopting the joint rules of 1867 was adopted.

The Governor's message was received and the reading dispensed with. A motion to print was postponed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, A. W. Benedict, which was passed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Mr. Jones, of Berks, Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, Mr. Ewing, of Washington, and Mr. Deise, of Clinton, all passed glowing tributes to the memory of the late Clerk.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, for a law allowing them to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Also, from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for cumulative voting.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a petition from Jacob Grubbs, soldier of 1812, for a pension.

Also, from Surveyors of Allegheny county for increase of fees when engaged as witnesses.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the retiring officers of the House. Amended to include two assistant clerks, one transcribing clerk, sergeant-at-arms, one assistant doorkeeper, one assistant messenger and postmaster. Passed.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a bill for the repeal of what is known as the "Tioga Law."

Mr. Wilson, Allegheny, a Free Railroad bill.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Deise, Clinton, a bill repealing the act of 1867 compelling the admission of negroes in cars.

GEORGIA.

Order of General Meade Removing Governor Jenkins and the State Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, Ga., January 13.—The following order was issued this morning:

Headquarters Third Military District, January 13th, 1868. General Orders No. 8.

First, Charles J. Jenkins, Professional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to co-operate with, the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second, By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19th, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia: Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel of the 33d Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia, and Capt. Charles F. Rockwell, of the Ordnance Corps of U. S. Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third, The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. Meade.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

At half-past ten this morning this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and then first section greeted with loud applause.

RICHMOND, VA.

Address of General Butler.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, January 13.—Gen. Butler addressed an immense crowd at African Church to-night. He advocated equal political rights for blacks, free schools in the Government, and an equal burden in supporting it. The land should bear its part of the taxation and the burden should not be thrown on the laboring man. He said the time for confiscation, whether right or wrong, was gone, and he did not think his audience now expected it. Cries of "No we don't." He advised southern men to divide their lands, as it must come to that at last. The men who worked the land would eventually be the owners of the land. He did not believe any war of races would occur. If it did it would not come from the blacks. He argued against the folly of the Southern people remaining out of the Union, hoping for better terms. These they could not get, for whatever other changes might take place the Senate would not change for six years, and before two years expired the admission of States to their rights in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Fenian Arrested.

Fenian Telegraphers Imprisoned.

Italian Government Measures.

Financial and Commercial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS TAKEN TO JAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—5 P. M.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, the Fenians who had a preliminary examination at Bow street, yesterday, were to-night heavily guarded and taken by a special train to Warwick jail.

IMPORTANT FENIAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, January 10.—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tallaght, last spring, was not killed, as reported, but that a man named Lennor, a prominent Fenian, who was arrested here to-day, charged with high treason, is confidently asserted to be the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in possession of the Government will be brought to light.

IRISH EDITOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Piggot, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been examined and is held for trial for publishing certain alleged libels in his own paper and writing the seditious articles which appeared in the *Irish American*.

FENIAN TELEGRAPHERS.

BELFAST, Jan. 10.—The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this city have been arrested and thrown into jail, on a charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. PROJECT.

LONDON, January 11.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two cables across the Atlantic and pay off their indebtedness.

AFTER FENIAN LEADERS.

The authorities are very active in searching out leaders of the Fenian movement. A man has been arrested in the county of Cork, who it is expected will prove to be no other than the celebrated Colonel Michael Doheny. The police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise, and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested at Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in last October.

NEW MINISTER TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 12. Mr. Edward Thornton, British Embassador to the States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday on the steamship Liberia for New York.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

PARIS, January 12.—Baron Budberg, Russian Minister to France, who had been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been detained at St. Petersburg by the Government to fill an important position.

FRANCE.

ARMY BILL STILL CONSIDERED.

PARIS, January 11.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard was adopted last evening by a vote of one hundred and seventy to one hundred and seventy one. An amendment for the exemption from the operation of the article was introduced, but opposed by M. Rouher. During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps on the bill, M. Rouher said: This article will startle attentive ears abroad, and inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the battle-field.

NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—On New Years day King William, of Prussia, sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same cordiality. Both letters will be published, and nowhere was it better received than on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The budget which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament will call for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year: First, the imposition of fresh taxes sufficient to produce the sum of one hundred and ninety million liers, in addition to the present revenue; second, the authorization of a new loan for four hundred million liers.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea read a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of internal and domestic affairs of the kingdom. He exhorted the members to unite with the government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and obligations as well as the liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with foreign powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

LONDON, January 12.—Accounts from the interior of Paraguay, received by last steamer from Rio Janeiro, show the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez in person was in command at Humita, and held the lines of communication with his capitol at Ascension and with the fortress of Curipatty uninterrupted. As the forces of the allied powers were very weak in front of Humita, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake the siege. All classes of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and making most energetic efforts to supply men and provisions, but on other hands the strictest espionage is the only safe way to reconstruct the union of these States. If men whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers are again permitted to take part in the administration of this laws, we but only have ourselves to blame if similar scenes of blood through which we have passed should be re-enacted.

I again affirm that I will employ all honorable means at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant as well as advantageous to the public.

Again, gentlemen, for this very distinguished mark of your esteem and confidence of my humble professions as a representative, from my soul I thank you.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Republican caucus nominees for other officers were all elected, as follows:

Clerk, James L. Selfridge, Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Cassel Lang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel S. Hayden; Messengers, Connell, Robert Johnson. Postmaster, A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Penrose. Doorkeeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Marshall Michell, J. L. Vincent, Michael Arndit, Theodore Chase. Messengers, James McCandy, Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill, T. Bishop. Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Backoven, Rueben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

Adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

LEGISLATURE RECORD.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new Committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely; Messrs. Thorn, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and *State Guard*. The Committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Lowry asked to be excused from

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1868.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department: Edward Pierrepont, counsel in the Surratt case, $3,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, $3,000; H. R. Egbrooth, $1,000, in the matter of the extradition of the prisoners of the St. Albans raids, &c., the Governor of Vermont, $11,700, in the matter of the raiders, including the exponses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries. Brady and Triphagan, fifteen hundred dollars, in the case of Jones against the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the habeas corpus act. H. H. Emmons, $3,052, for services in the ext

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Origin of the Dimple.

One day, as Love's Queen on a couch was reclining,
Light Morpheus spread softly his opiate dew
Over her love beaming eyes, and a garland entwining,
Wreathed with it her hair, and as softly withdrew.

Nor long ere she dreamed that Adonis, her lover,
Impressed on her cheek his soul conquering kiss—
She dreamed that she saw his dark ringlets light hover
Around his face, blushing beauty and bliss.

Soon Cupid espied her, so calmly reposing,
Why slumber thus, mother—'tis Cupid—oh, speak,
Bright day it is set, and night's curtains are closing,
Awake—and his finger imprinted her cheek.

Betts it a goddess, so fair and enchanting,
On earth's lowly couch, among mortals to rest?
The moon curbs his steed, for thy star is yet wanting,
And Vesper awaits thee to shine in the West.

Soft—soft, e'en as peach down, it sunk to the dagger,
Kept, too, like fruit, the fond impress awhile,
Till forced to depart, though still striving to linger,
It fled with her frown—but returned with her smile.

And hence, it is said, a sweet dimple enhances
The cheeks of our lasses, so soft and so fair!
Adds charms to their smiles, and fresh fire to their glances,
And shows the young god has been revelling there.

EPHEMERIS.

—Small-pox is on the increase in Chicago.

—Mrs. Littlefield, aged 106 years, died in Maine last week.

—Bandmann, the German actor, is playing in London.

—Last year 413 brown stone front buildings were put up in Brooklyn.

—*Puss in Petticoats* is the name of Offenbach's latest musical burlesque.

—The old original Hutchison family is making a concertising tour in Iowa.

—Carl Formes has given up opera and taken to tragedy. His voice has given out.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are playing in Philadelphia; so is Lady Don.

—A baby was born with two front teeth two weeks ago in Des Moines, Iowa.

—There are one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes in the Astor library.

—The heavy ice sunk a schooner laden with lumber in Baltimore on Friday.

—320,000 men and boys are constantly employed in the coal mines of Great Britain.

—Charles Dickens has already cleared sixty thousand dollars by his readings in this country.

—The Fifth of February is the day on which the New York State Republican Convention will meet.

—Mrs. Senator Sprague again receives on Saturday afternoons; her receptions is at year was a success.

—Since the purchase of Russian America Siberian Sables sell at half their former price in San Francisco.

—There is one thing among many in life to try men more than any other. It is a jury.—*Exchange.*

—The third edition of the first number of the new series of Putnam's magazine has been published.

—A young man in St. Louis recently endeavored to brain a little girl with a hatchet. He was arrested.

—The *Liberty Index* is the name of a new literary weekly published in Florence, Alabama. Its politics are to be neutral.

—There were but 127 deaths in the city of Raleigh, N. C., during the year 1867. Seventy-three of these were negroes.

—A city passenger car in Baltimore ran against a box containing plate glass, on Saturday, breaking two panes, valued at $800.

—Twenty-eight negroes stole $5,980 in gold out of a sugar hogshead in Alabama. The owner had put it there for safe keeping.

—Rich beds of iron ore and coal have recently been developed in Tennessee along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

—To economise, is to draw in as much as possible. The ladies apply this art to their persons and the result is a very small waste.—*Exchange.*

—A tobacco box which once belonged to Ben. Franklin was presented, on New Year's day, to the editor of the Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle.*

—A thief broke open a safe in Baltimore on Saturday, after having evidently had several hours hard work, and got $10 in greenbacks for his labors.

—Tennyson's poem the *Victim*, has been published in many of the newspapers all over this country, thus rather foxing the *Atlantic Monthly.*

—Twenty-two thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the erection of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago.

—Some thieves, who were probably blessed with complete sets of sweet teeth, stole $1500 worth of fine candies from a confectioner in St. Louis on Friday.

—A negro in Selma, Alabama, shot another through the heart on Christmas day. It was another case of pointing a gun which was supposed to be unloaded.

—A correspondent thinks young women do very well on the promenade or at a soiree; but that they should prepare to be ignored at instrumental concerts.

—For some time the people of St. Louis have not been able to cross the Mississippi on account of the heavy floating ice, and the need of a bridge is more than ever apparent.

—Two brides, at a hotel in Chicago, had their trousseaux stolen on Christmas night; a porter was the thief who thus "completed their trousseaux," although they had no white kid boots.

—In Mr. Dickens' advertisement of his first reading in Philadelphia he observes that the reading will begin at eight o'clock, and that "it is expected the audience will all be seated by that hour.

—The Poe Monument Committee in Baltimore are about to renew their efforts to raise sufficient money for their purposes. If every admirer of the great American genius would contribute a single dollar, a memorial worthy of the poet could be erected.

—Jarrett and Palmer are going into the ballet business stronger than ever. They now have two complete troupes and some fifteen star dancers, and their intention is to run the White Fawn simultaneously at Niblo's, in New York, and at the Boston Theatre.

—The druggist Stigel, in St. Louis, who was struck on the head with a hatchet on the night of the 2d instant, as he was going through a dark hall in his own house, died last week from the effects of the wound. His wife is suspected by some of being the murderess.

—A new use for our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Hancock, has just been found by a Southern paper: "The Albany (Georgia) *News* thinks that Gen. Hancock was probably born to redeem the character of Yankee commanders from infamy, and the South from the thraldom of scalawags and negro supremacy."

—An English woman of high rank, and who was in opulent circumstances, was recently arrested in Paris for stealing; her only excuse was that it is impossible for her to resist the temptation of stealing, and resorting to all sorts of odd methods of appropriating things which do not belong to her, and for which she has no use.

—The present is said to be the last week which Signor Blitz will perform in public. It seems as if Blitz must have found the fountain of youth, for he has amused three generations with his magic, Bobby and the canary birds. Many times he has visited Pittsburgh, but his home was Philadelphia, where he is to make his last bow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. fo10d&T

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

BUCHU LEAVES,

DIOSMA CRENATA.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in the function. The remedy has also been recommended in Dropsical, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by person from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Led wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Inflammation, Ulceration, Prolapsus or Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Unnatural or Scirrhous State of the Uterus, Incontinence of Water.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings—This medicine excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery Collections and Deposits, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Urethra, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Chlorosis, Gravel, Heart disease, and Monthly Miasmatic Disorders, and Affections peculiar to the female system, in whatever climate, of whatever standing, are speedily controlled and cured by the use of this Buchu.

Accompanied with the following symptoms—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and any Irritable Affections of the Urethra as used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

se24:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIFF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower for which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 28 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Boxes, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, &c. &c. Manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6tos

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MEES & MILLER.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: Nos. 19 and 21 Second and Smithfield sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja31tos

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Brazers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Sill Copper, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET, and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se14:dtwf

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy so many powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:d&T

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PUBLIC DINNER PARTIES, &c.,

furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

Ornamental Cakes, Pyramids, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 15 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja28:mwf

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 900 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

122 FEDERAL STREET, second door from 126 First National Bank, Allegheny City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the undersigned has made application to the District Court of Allegheny county, for the dissolution of the co-partnership existing between the late firm of Schaefer & Strasinger, in the general business of brewing lager beer and ale, and that the business so to be done carried on between them in the 8th Ward, Pittsburgh.

And further notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not hold himself responsible for any debts hereafter contracted by and under the said firm of Hammer and Strasinger.

ja12:3tdw JOHN HAMMER.

HOPE SPICE MILLS.

E. E. RINEHART.....C. A. STEVENS.

RINEHART & STEVENS,

Successors to J. D. DRAVO, manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of SPICES AND CHOPPED FEED, Nos. 12 and 14 FIRST ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and fresh Corn Meal always on hand. Highest cash price paid for Ginseng. Orders promptly attended to.

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Fenderings and Stove Tin Ware, No. 113 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Town'd & Chatham Sts,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. je18:dtwf

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to remove into my new building, No. 128 FIFTH AVENUE, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIBIGER.

de26:d&T No. 139 Smithfield street.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to. ap18:wf

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEARTHS,

WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, AND WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 187 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se14

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, fast dye, 12½c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (EXTRA,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 25c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Good Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

Remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de31

CLOAKING CLOTHS

AND VELVETS,

CLOSING OUT AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

All the desirable shades in

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

de30

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Cheeks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satts, Jeans, F. & M. Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, 8-4 do., White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COWEN'S BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.

J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Water.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. je8:h

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Iron, Steam and Deseulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD:

Corner of Butler and Morton: first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best quality of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1292. oct30

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

situated at corner of Duncan and Soho streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100, each, leading to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms, good cellar; large porch in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $4,200. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,

se29 1/2 Fourth street.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,

capable of running 16,000 bushels daily, including steam house, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres of coal, on the Ohio river, and other valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oct12

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—

A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; Improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard, all in nature and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM M. WARD,

se26:3td 110 Diamond street, opposite the Cathedral.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION.

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

aug1

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Checks, Drafts, Diplomas, Portraits, Landscapes, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building,

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

de28:1yr

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any declines in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

REDUCED PRICES

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

de31:tf&s (SECOND FLOOR.)

1867. WINTER STOCK. 1867.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN.

A good assortment, at VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

de7

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no20

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no6:tds

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WE ARE NOW

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

With a large and select assortment of BISMARK, GRECIAN, GARIBALDI and METROPOLITAN

SUITS,

For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.

OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut, and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They respectfully solicit a call and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3tds

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILL,

ja7:d3 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 23, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON,

ja7:k3 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the firm of KNOX & McKEE, consisting of Messrs. JAMES S. KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in the name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make settlement, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 203 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HUGH KNOX,

J. S. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja7:3tdwf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between James Phillips, Jr., and Henry Hoffman and Louis Wiederhold, under the name and style of PHILLIPS & CO., in the business of manufacturing Salt, Coke and Coal Oil, at Salina, Salina Station, No. 1, Reserve township, with office at No. 100 Third street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, who alone is authorized to receive all claims due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Jr.
HENRY HOFFMAN.
LOUIS WIEDERHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. n11:3tdw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.

Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to C. VANHOOK and J. R. McCLELLAND. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, C. VANHOOK & CO., and J. R. McCLELLAND, under the firm of

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON,
C. VANHOOK,
J. R. McCLELLAND,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our former patrons, our successors, to whom will continue the business at the old stand, 35 and 37 Fifth street.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

ja9:6t

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

TRUNK HOUSE IN THE CITY.

W. J. GILMORE,

(Successor to GILMORE & LESSLER,)

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

A large assortment of LADIES' SATCHELS always on hand.

No. 106 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

oct8:g2

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
225 bbls Apples;
16,000 lbs Dried Apples;
10,000 lbs Dried Peaches;
26,000 lbs Tennessee Peanuts;
50 tierces Choice Goshen Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
50 pkgs New Orleans Navy Beans;
60 bbls Mominy;
10 bbls Sorghum;
30 bbls White Corn Meal;
50 pkgs No. 1 Lard;
20 pkgs Choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Eggs;
100 lbs Prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Redneck Cider;
30 bbls Cider Vinegar;

For sale by GRAFF & REITER.

ja7:3tds

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron

CAST AND "BOUGHT IRON

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and Riv Alley ALLEGHENY CITY.

GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....P. F. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Plain, Stitched, Cemented and Riveted OAK-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 4 and 6 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor above Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A rare opportunity is offered for an investment in an establishment for the manufacture of a leading article in the Iron line, all in complete running order and only requiring capital to make it a largely paying investment. Situated in the city of Pittsburgh. Full particulars given on application to the undersigned.

B. McLAIN & CO.,

de28:15d 122 Fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.

To Machinists.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, southeast corner of Fourth and Elm sts., city of St. Louis, until twelve o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two low service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete, Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of December, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.

Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office, as a ove, on or after Thursday, the 2d day of January, 1868, and also at the office of S. M. STONE & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed necessary, for the interest of the city so to do. The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract, and give bond with approved security, for the faithful performance of the same.

By order of the Board.

GEO. K. BUDD, President.

de22:d30

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS AND LAMPS,

FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL,

Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at	$300	00 each.
8 " " "	60	00 "
3 Light Bracket for Hall	60	00 "
2 " " "	45	00 "
1 " " "	45	00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,

OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,

GLOBES, &c., &c.,

In quantities to suit purchasers.

ARTHUR KIRK,

179 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

no20:3tdw

THE FORT PITT

LUMBER CO.

Capital, : : : : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.

Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.

Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.

The FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE ACRES of uncutted pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected thereon a large Steam Saw Mill, are now prepared to supply the trade with FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, from their yard,

NINTH WARD, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.

Communications by mail should be addressed to

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Agent, Champagne.
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Bordeaux and Cognac.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Celle.
MORA & PUIG, Barcelona, Spain.
ERHARD & SCHMIDT, Nuenheim, A. Rhein.
A. KEYSER & CO., Darmstadt, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
HAGE & CO., Rotterdam Ales.
TURNOUER & CO., Scotch Ales.
WHI-KEY continually on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are prepared to offer our line of WINES and LIQUORS, Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct15:1yr

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the best manure for raising Rye, Corn, Potatoes, Oats, &c. We have published a pamphlet containing valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any calling us their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. S. BULGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heats which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which fits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLAZE, OAK, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can get Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachments, Boiler and Lids, and Bib Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

COLGATE & CO.'S

FRAGRANT

TOILET SOAPS

Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. de27:wf

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. ja24

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Sick Head-Ache, Colds, Costiveness, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND increasing demand for my ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to congratulate you the Commonwealth in the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Bon-ficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which everywhere prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the elements of happiness, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unparalleled rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a conflicting constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and public interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result in such measures as the responsibilities be faithfully discharged, and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of my earnest co-operation in all proper and legal calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the safe-keeping of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1866, was..... $ 1,741,033 27

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867..... 5,423,236 07

Loan for the redemption of over due bonds..... 22,000,000 00

Deposited banks for the Treasury, unavailable..... 41,032 00

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.... $ 30,205,395 34

Payments, viz:

Ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867..... $ 4,331 69 99

Loan of 1860..... 1,000 00

Depreciated funds, unavailable..... 41,62 00 $ 75,543 588 99

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867 (of which $1,000,000 is applicable to the payment of over-due loans, the sum of..... 4,661,456 40

Balance..... 1 72 2 77 2

Amount of State debt on November 30, 1866..... $25, 622 032 16

5 per cent. $21,21 1 0 0

6 per cent. 2,104 0 0 0

6 per cent. 175 000 0

$27,390 2 5 20

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes..... $ 1,72 2 77

Militia certificates..... 96,825 00

Interest certificates outstanding..... 13,160 51

Interest on loans..... 4,4 3 76

Domestic creditors..... 44 67 114 2 4 17

Total liabilities..... $27,704,439 77

Total estimated assets in the hands of the Treasurer, applicable to the payment of ordinary expenses..... 2,921 978 54 $4,764,431 23

Amount redeemed during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867..... $65,920 91

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation," as quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, Sept. 3, 1867..... $2 732,251 77

Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867..... 3,355 8 0 49

6,108,162 46

Disbursements:

Paid interest..... $2,575,250 55

Loans converted..... 1,794,000 00

Premium..... 275 00

Domestic creditors..... 75 00

4,370,250 65

Balance in fund..... 1,737,912 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1851, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was required to be levied for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1846, entitled "An act to provide a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amount to..... $469,178 17

Interest paid in February and August, 1867..... 169 245 00

Balance on hand..... $319 933 17

Public debt, November 30, 1867.... $34,766,431 22

Assets in the Treasury, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co..... $6,500,000 00

Bonds of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company..... 3,500,000 00

Interest on bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company..... 1,400,000 00

Cash in Treasury.... 1,723 857 91 13,123,857 91

Liabilities in excess of assets..... 21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, $150,000 a year until July 1, 1870, when one million will be due, which shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be the year 1875.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the $3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure the said payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the Treasurer's settlements are on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treas ury on the first of November. To prevent confusion of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the fiscal year of the Treasury be changed to that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania come forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the largest ever negotiated of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a most suspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes, and refunded to the United States, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the State, and the extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead by whom they should be made, settlements are attended with difficulty, and in many instances distressful, and the accomplishment of which will, however be vigilantly attended and the results laid before the Legislature.

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State I will call your attention to some of the most prominent ideas connected with them to pace a practical, beneficial, clear system of finance in the future, and to economize to the Court of the members of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Bon-ficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which everywhere prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the elements of happiness, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unparalleled rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a conflicting constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and public interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result in such measures as the responsibilities be faithfully discharged, and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of my earnest co-operation in all proper and legal calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the safe-keeping of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1866, was..... $ 1,741,033 27

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867..... 5,423,236 07

Loan for the redemption of over due bonds..... 22,000,000 00

Deposited banks for the Treasury, unavailable..... 41,032 00

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.... $ 30,205,395 34

Payments, viz:

Ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867..... $ 4,331 69 99

Loan of 1860..... 1,000 00

Depreciated funds, unavailable..... 41,62 00 $ 75,543 588 99

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867 (of which $1,000,000 is applicable to the payment of over-due loans, the sum of..... 4,661,456 40

Balance..... 1 72 2 77 2

Amount of State debt on November 30, 1866..... $25, 622 032 16

5 per cent. $21,21 1 0 0

6 per cent. 2,104 0 0 0

6 per cent. 175 000 0

$27,390 2 5 20

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes..... $ 1,72 2 77

Militia certificates..... 96,825 00

Interest certificates outstanding..... 13,160 51

Interest on loans..... 4,4 3 76

Domestic creditors..... 44 67 114 2 4 17

Total liabilities..... $27,704,439 77

Total estimated assets in the hands of the Treasurer, applicable to the payment of ordinary expenses..... 2,921 978 54 $4,764,431 23

Amount redeemed during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867..... $65,920 91

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation," as quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, Sept. 3, 1867..... $2 732,251 77

Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867..... 3,355 8 0 49

6,108,162 46

Disbursements:

Paid interest..... $2,575,250 55

Loans converted..... 1,794,000 00

Premium..... 275 00

Domestic creditors..... 75 00

4,370,250 65

Balance in fund..... 1,737,912 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1851, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was required to be levied for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1846, entitled "An act to provide a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amount to..... $469,178 17

Interest paid in February and August, 1867..... 169 245 00

Balance on hand..... $319 933 17

Public debt, November 30, 1867.... $34,766,431 22

Assets in the Treasury, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co..... $6,500,000 00

Bonds of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company..... 3,500,000 00

Interest on bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company..... 1,400,000 00

Cash in Treasury.... 1,723 857 91 13,123,857 91

Liabilities in excess of assets..... 21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, $150,000 a year until July 1, 1870, when one million will be due, which shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be the year 1875.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the $3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure the said payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the Treasurer's settlements are on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treas ury on the first of November. To prevent confusion of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the fiscal year of the Treasury be changed to that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

This Court was engaged yesterday, and will be for some days to come, in the trial of the ejectment cases from Armstrong county, taken up on Monday.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.—Court met at the usual hour.

THE POLICE RAID CASES.

In the case of James McQuade vs. J. W. Nicholson, Peter Dressler, and Peter Perchment, action for damages for false arrest, the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for one thousand dollars.

In the case of John Richmond vs. J. Warden Nicholson, Peter Perchment, Peter Dressler, A. J. Moon, Wm. Gordon, similar action, the jury found for the plaintiff and against Perchment, Nicholson and Dressler the sum of seventy-five dollars.

CHARTER APPLICATION.

An application was filed for a charter for the Helvetia Building and Loan Association. The usual preliminary order was made.

STEAMBOAT CASE.

Hiram G. Clary vs. Thomas Fox. Plaintiff alleged that in November, 1866, he purchased one-fifth interest in the steamer "Hawkeye" from the defendant for $2,000, with the understanding that he should serve as Captain of the boat at $1,500 per annum, and further that at any time plaintiff should be dismissed from service the defendant would purchase his interest, which agreement defendant has not fulfilled. After a jury had been sworn the plaintiff took a non-suit.

RAILROAD CASE.

Reuben Heister vs. The Western Transportation Company. Action to recover some two thousand dollars alleged to be due on a contract for work on the Panhandle Railroad. On trial.

Trial list for this day:

OCTOBER LIST.

18. Andrews vs. Western Transportation Co.
19. Smyth vs. Bryan.
20. Byram vs. Dewhight.

NOVEMBER LIST.

16. Aull vs. Wain.
17. Marvin vs. Tarentum Oil, Salt and Coal Co. of N. Y.
18. Hare vs. Allegheny Valley R. R.
19. Meum vs same.
20. Mooney vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
21. Shaw vs. Shaw.
24. Neely vs. Neeley.
25. Eaton, Macrum & Co. vs. J. A. Gibson.
27. Oxenhart & Wilds vs. Lucas.
27. Oakland Passenger Railway vs. Lucas.
30. Hileman vs. Magill.
31. Kenny et ux. vs. Schentagh.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

This Court met at ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE SHOOTING CASE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph McMullin, indicted with Thomas Hughes (not on trial) for felonious assault and battery, on oath of James Miller, was resumed. The proof seemed to be clear that on the night of the 10th of September last McMullin followed Miller to the Allegheny (St. Clair street) bridge, had an altercation with him, and that after Miller returned to the toll-house McMullin fired two shots at him through the window, one taking effect in his left hand. The jury found a verdict of guilty as indicted.

McMullin was called up for sentence. Understanding that a postponement was desired, Judge Sterrett inquired of the prisoner what reason he had for such desire?

Prisoner—In the first place I was not prepared for trial, but through my counsel consented, of course, to go to trial. I did not expect the prosecutor to be here, else I would have had a witness present to give a different face on the matter.

The Court—Who is that witness?

Prisoner—John Hooker, saloon keeper at the corner of St. Clair and Liberty street. He is now in Cleveland.

The Court—Was he at the bridge that night?

Prisoner—Yes; he passed there.

The Court—It would take very strong evidence, indeed, to overthrow that of direct witnesses who examined were respectable and their statements very positive. As to your not being prepared for trial, we observe the bill was found over a month ago.

Prisoner—I had no opportunity to get my witness; I have been in jail four months. Besides, I have been here only to screen another party. I expected that before this the prosecutor would have found out who it was that did the shooting.

The Court—If you are here to screen another party, that does not help your case. We see no reason for postponing your sentence.

Prisoner—There are some circumstances which might be explained to your Honor, and cause you to look at the case in a different light.

The Court—What other circumstances could explain away the fact that you drew a pistol and fired twice deliberately at the prosecutor, and shot and wounding him? That you did so we have no doubt. This is one of those cases in which prompt punishment is required. Persons who carry knives and pistols, and use them as you have done, should be made aware that the law does not smile on such transactions. It is requisite that we should place a heavy hand upon offenders of this class.

R. S. Morrison, Esq., one of the counsel, suggested that Mr. Scott Cochrane, Esq., the principal counsel in the case, and asked the Court to be as lenient as possible.

The prisoner, who was evidently taken aback by the prompt justice about to be dealt out to him, seemed desirous of saying something more in his own behalf, but the Court was not disposed to hear anything further.

The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to undergo four years and six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John and Mary Dignam were placed on trial on charges of larceny and assault and battery. The defendants are man and wife, and resided at Walker's Mills, on the south side of the county. A short time since, while passing along a road, they were hailed by the prosecutor, John Dinsmore, who observed in the wagon some grain and recognized it as having been taken from his barn. Dinsmore had compelled them to stop, and demanded the grain should be returned to the place whence it was taken. Dignam was seemingly about complying with the demand, but seizing a favorable opportunity dealt Dinsmore a powerful blow on the head with a whip, felling him to the ground, and then made off. He was captured, however, a short time afterwards. The jury convicted Dignam on both charges, and acquitted his wife. He was sentenced for the larceny to fifteen months imprisonment in the penitentiary, and for assault and battery to three months in the jail.

CROSS-SUITS.

Michael Donahue, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Sullivan, and John Sullivan, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Michael Donahue, were placed on trial, the same jury being sworn in each case. The affair transpired in Monongahela borough, and arose out of bad blood between the parties. Donahue was cut with a razor by Sullivan, after which it seems he knocked Sullivan down. Jury out.

Grand Clearance Sale—Where to Purchase Cheap Carpets.

The large and well stocked carpet store of Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth street, will present unusual attractions to purchasers in the way of cheap carpets, rugs, oil cloths, mattings, &c., during the forthcoming thirty days. The firm have resolved to make a grand clearance sale of their entire stock, and will during the time specified offer unapproachable bargains. The selection of goods at this popular house is too generally known for us to speak at any length on the subject, but it will suffice to say that it is one of the largest and most complete stocks to be found at any similar house in this country. The carpets are all new and fashionable, and embrace all the styles prevailing, from the rich and elegant imported velvet and Brussels down; the more humble common carpet which is offered at twenty-five cents per yard. We commend wholesale and retail patrons to McClintock & Co. during the continuance of the remarkable clearance sale. The high standing of this firm is sufficient guarantee of their earnestness to dispose at great sacrifice the immense stock in their houses. See the special advertisement in another column.

The Sunnyside Friends.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen of this city and Allegheny have lately organized an Association, bearing this name, and having for its object literary and social culture. They meet every Monday evening in their hall on St. Clair street, and, from present indications, the organization promises to become one of the best of the kind that we have had in this vicinity. We are glad to see such institutions springing up among our youth, and we therefore heartily wish the "The Sunnyside Friends" every success.

Coal Train Wrecked.—We heard incidentally that a coal train was wrecked on the Panhandle Railroad, at the tunnel, a few miles west of the city, and two men slightly injured. The wreck is said to have been caused by obstructions having been placed on the track. We made diligent inquiry but failed to obtain any information in regard to the matter. The officers of the road know nothing of it, or if they do, refuse to give any information in regard to the matter.

Run Over by a Wagon.—Robert Jack, a lad, residing on James street, Third ward, Allegheny, was run over by a hay wagon, on Monday afternoon, the wheels of both his legs, but fortunately escaping the bones.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Association—Interesting Reports of the Condition of the Library—Election of Officers for 1868.

The twentieth annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, of Pittsburgh, was held last evening in the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The President, John R. McCune, Esq., presided, and A. H. Lane, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Association were read and approved.

The annual report of the President was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The year just closed has not been marked by any event of unusual importance, and your Board of Directors in rendering an account of their stewardship are unable to report a rapid growth in the number of members, or specify any other evidence of greatly increased prosperity. Yet there are many causes for encouragement. The Association is entirely exempt from debt; the number of active members is larger than at any previous period, and it is silently and unostentatiously accomplishing the purpose of its founders.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report, herewith submitted shows that the receipts for the year have been $4,427 57
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1867... 788 76

$5,216 33

The expenditures for all purposes during the year have been $5,014 55

Leaving a balance in the treasury of $201 78

The receipts for the past year have been $866.73 less than those of the year 1866, owing to the less favorable exhibit made by the Lecture Committee.

The Librarian furnishes the following statement of the transactions in his department for the year 1867:

MEMBERSHIP, AND INCREASE OF LIST.

Present number of active members...750
Life members 28
Honorary members 6

Total membership 784
Number last year 756

Increase 28

LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in Library, January 1, 1867 7,754
Volumes bought during the year 289
Volumes added by binding periodicals 24
Volumes donated 140

453

Present number of volumes in Library 8,207

CIRCULATION.

	Volumes.
Circulation during the year 1867	21,360
Circulation during the year 1866	21,600
Showing a decrease of	240

This result has been owing entirely to the small number of new books added during the year compared with the additions during 1866. The expense of refurnishing the library and reading room, together with the cost of printing a new catalogue left but a small amount for the purchase of books. The circulation, however, has been much larger than during any year previous to 1866.

LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee report through J. B. Scott, Esq., that seventeen lectures and readings were given in the regular course for the winter of 1866-7, to which holders of season tickets were admitted. said tickets having been sold at three dollars each, and entitled holders thereof to privileges similar to those of previous years. Although the number of lectures in the regular course was unusually large, it was considered advisable, under all the circumstances, to have a supplemental series, but proved otherwise, incurring a loss of about $200. This unfavorable financial result was caused by circumstances which could not possibly have been foreseen. The net proceeds of the entire season was $1,506 17.

The Board of Directors take great pleasure in commending the efficiency and general good management of the Lecture Committee. The Association is much indebted to the gentlemen composing that Committee, not only for the important financial aid which they may have furnished the Library, but likewise for many opportunities to hear instructive and entertaining speakers.

The public lectures which, for many years, have been given under our auspices, have always been favorably received and appreciated by our citizens, and may now be regarded as a permanent feature of the Library Association. It is therefore highly important that the management of this department should continue to be intrusted to gentlemen who will not merely regard the pecuniary interests of the Association, but who will ignore the sensational style of declamation and furnish us with mental aliment that will tend to prosper intellectual development and the promotion of sound morals.

The publishers have kindly read and warranted authorized is payment thereof:

W. Barnes & Co., stoves, pipes, &c., for Colored School $249 94
Eli Bourne & Bro., gas pipes, Colored School 106 54
Roberts & Sherratt, coal buckets, &c., Colored School 7 25
McKeirny & Co., brooms, Colored School, 5 50
G. Johnston & Co., stationery, Colored School 18 81
J. D. Tompson, brushes, Col. School ... 4 50
W. S. Haven, printing and binding ... 47 13
J. R. Weldin & Co., stationery 18 16
Kay & Co., stationery 6 00
Dispatch, advertising 18 06
Chronicle, advertising 1 75
T. C. Neeley & Co., coal 27 80
Kim & Schwartz, tin and sheet iron work 11 55
Gazette & Myers, printing 9 00
J. C. Mattern, chemicals 5 85
W. Dilworth, kindling wood 2 00

Mr. McCook presented credentials of Mr. Geo. H. Anderson as representative to the Central Board of Education from Peebles Township.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, referred to a Committee of three, said Committee to report at next meeting.

Messrs. Nobbs, Wilson and McCook appointed Committee.

On motion adjourned.

The specially reduced rates for jewelry still continues as inducements to patrons at the fashionable headquarters of Reineman, Meyers & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street. Everything in the way of ladies' and gentlemen's watches, in gold and silver, of foreign and home manufacture, diamonds, garnets, precious stones, silver and plated wares, mantel ornaments, canes, Parian goods and general jewelry, is offered at very cheap prices to wholesale or retail patrons.

New Councils.—The Councilmen elect and those holding over of the Allegheny City Councils, will meet at their chambers Friday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and swearing in the city officers elected yesterday.

For Dry Goods, go to Barker's final sale.

Public Catholic Library — Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the members of the Public Catholic Library Association was held at their elegant rooms in the Third National Bank building, on Wood street, last night. There was very large attendance and much interest was taken in the proceedings. The annual report of the Librarian, Mr. J. A. Baker, Esq., as Chairman and Mr. A. F. Keating, as Secretary. The following interesting report of the outgoing President, Theodore E. Tate, Esq., was read by the Secretary:

PRESIDENT TATE'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to lay before you this evening, the second annual report of the Public Catholic Library and Reading Room Association.

It is with great satisfaction to myself and to the gentlemen who comprise the Board of Directors to inform you that since the last report, the membership has largely increased, and that your Association is going steadily on in its work of usefulness.

The number of members at the time of the last annual report was three hundred and forty-five; they now foot up five hundred and sixty-seven, showing a large increase of new subscribers during the year, highly flattering to the friends of this Association.

I would here ask the members and friends of the Association to exert themselves the coming year to further increase the number of subscribers, that your Association may, by the aid of its subscriptions alone, pay the current expenses of each year, provide for new books, and establish a fund for the payment of the bonds issued at the time of its organization. Then,

If each member were to exert himself or herself to procure an additional subscriber, the Library would be placed on a solid, permanent footing, and as the number of subscribers increased so would the income be augmented, and the result would be so beneficial, I earnestly hope that the effort will be made by my successor, to adopt this suggestion.

I have the honor to lay before you the Treasurer's report, which gives the financial status of the Association. I regret to say that the lectures given for the benefit of your Association were not all peculiarly successful. The entertainment by the Philomathic Circle, however, netted a handsome amount. Everything possible was done by the Lecture Committee to make the lectures successful in every particular, but from a combination of causes, I regret to say, they were not so.

The Librarian's report, which will be read to you, gives all matters of interest regarding the working of the library, and will be found interesting.

I here sincerely thank the Board of Directors for the assistance rendered me in the administration of my office, and for their diligence in their respective duties to the Association.

The Constitution provides for the election, on the second Tuesday of January, of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, five Directors and two Auditors, and it is for that purpose that the members are called together this evening to select the above named officers to serve the ensuing year.

With many thanks for the kind deferences and attentions received at your hands during the past year, I must beg to decline the honor of renomination to any office within the gift of your worthy and honorable Association.

THEO. E. TATE, President.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Phelan, showed a very pleasing and gratifying condition of financial affairs.

The report of Mr. J. H. Callahan, Librarian, gave interesting statistics regarding the number of volumes on the shelves. From it we learn that the Library now has a circulation of about of over fifteen thousand volumes during the past two years. The reading rooms have been largely attended by ladies and gentlemen. Chess as a feature was introduced last year, and has proven very attractive, many persons availing themselves of the opportunity to indulge in the game, and while away their idle moments. The Library subscribes for thirty-five daily papers, six quarterly reviews, eleven weekly and monthly magazines. The rate of increase in new membership has been during the past two months at the rate of twenty-five per month.

The reports of the various officers were read and approved, and a vote of thanks was tendered all the outgoing officials. The members then proceeded to an election for officers to serve during the ensuing year, with the following results: President, H. M. Forwright; Vice President, G. L. B. Fetterman; Treasurer, Charles Siobert; Secretary, Paul Dumlevy; Directors, Richard Deakers, W. H. Heidle, E. F. Duffy, Charles M'Ginn; Auditors, James T. Brady, Dominee Ilmsen, Patrick Smith.

"A Revolution in Scales."

Such was the startling heading in yesterday's *Commercial* of one of the most extraordinary notices that has appeared since the days of the celebrated "Moon Hax," and but for the injury it may work to honest people, ignorant of the history and construction of scales, it might safely be left, with other lunatic fallacies which from time to time appear in that paper, to work out its own refutation. False statements of facts relating to machinery, or what is equivalent thereto, the conveyance of erroneous impressions in reference thereto, is too injurious to a manufacturing or machine using community like Pittsburgh to be passed by as a joke. I will not say that every line and word of that article is a falsehood, but do assert, and am prepared to maintain, by every established principle in mechanics applicable to the subject, and by recorded historical facts, that all the most important statements in that article are most arrant misrepresentations. As a sample, take the most important statement of all, viz: "There is no friction in the scales, and it is bound to stand just as many years, as the iron and the wood of which it is constructed will hold together. All the wear and tear comes upon a system of yokes and links which perfectly preserve the pivot edges from destruction." Now any man who can believe this hundred of loads per day, and several tons each (no uncommon thing for scales) can be passed over that scale "as long as wood and iron can hold together," and yet "perfectly preserve the pivot edges," will experience no difficulty in believing "Baron Munchausen," "Gulliver," or Andrew Johnson." The entire article is "of the same piece." The impression sought to be conveyed is, that, the scale in all its principles and parts is a bran new thing just given to the world through some divinely inspired Sampson, by the latest inspiration: Whereas, Abbott, of Philadelphia, patented substantially the same thing about a quarter of a century ago, and had a Railroad track scale with similar levers and connections near the repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, only a few years since. The most noticeable feature in its operations seemed to be a remarkable faculty of getting out of order, especially when a locomotive passed over it, so much so that it was taken up and removed to I know not whither. This Sampson scale *may* do better, but I remember a certain Davis scale, with "pivots that would never wear," etc., etc., was heralded a few years since by a similar flourish of trumpets and high sounding names, and where is it now? Perhaps one of the benevolent patrons of this Sampson, in Pittsburgh, who also patronized Davis, can answer. If I mistake not, the Fort Wayne Railroad has had a little unfortunate experience with the Sampson scale also, so that perhaps absolute perfection in scales has not yet heralded the millenium with absolute certainty. At all events such statements and impressions as those given in the said article are not calculated to confirm intelligent men therein.

JUSTICE.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, January 14th, 1868.

Present—Messrs. Crawford, Getty, Lowe, McCook, Nobbs, Oldshue, Sergeant, Wilson and Brush, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School, and of the Secretary, were read and ordered to be received and filed.

The following bills were read and warranted authorized is payment thereof:

W. Barnes & Co., stoves, pipes, &c., for Colored School $249 94
Eli Bourne & Bro., gas pipes, Colored School 106 54
Roberts & Sherratt, coal buckets, &c., Colored School 7 25
McKeirny & Co., brooms, Col'd School, 5 50
G. Johnston & Co., stationery, Colored School 18 81
J. D. Tompson, brushes, Col. School ... 4 50
W. S. Haven, printing and binding ... 47 13
J. R. Weldin & Co., stationery 18 16
Kay & Co., stationery 6 00
Dispatch, advertising 18 06
Chronicle, advertising 1 75
T. C. Neeley & Co., coal 27 80
Kim & Schwartz, tin and sheet iron work 11 55
Gazette & Myers, printing 9 00
J. C. Mattern, chemicals 5 85
W. Dilworth, kindling wood 2 00

Mr. McCook presented credentials of Mr. Geo. H. Anderson as representative to the Central Board of Education from Peebles Township.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, referred to a Committee of three, said Committee to report at next meeting.

Messrs. Nobbs, Wilson and McCook appointed Committee.

On motion adjourned.

The specially reduced rates for jewelry still continues as inducements to patrons at the fashionable headquarters of Reineman, Meyers & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street. Everything in the way of ladies' and gentlemen's watches, in gold and silver, of foreign and home manufacture, diamonds, garnets, precious stones, silver and plated wares, mantel ornaments, canes, Parian goods and general jewelry, is offered at very cheap prices to wholesale or retail patrons.

New Councils.—The Councilmen elect and those holding over of the Allegheny City Councils, will meet at their chambers Friday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and swearing in the city officers elected yesterday.

For Dry Goods, go to Barker's final sale.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—We trust none of our readers will permit the great opportunity, this evening presented at the Opera House, to see Mrs. Waller in her renowned character of Meg Merrilies, in the great drama of Guy Mannering. Mrs. Waller has been drawing large and fashionable audiences at the Opera House, as her high histrionic abilities are fully appreciated in this community.

BENEFIT.—This afternoon, at the Opera House, will be held a fashionable matinee for the benefit of a very worthy lady, the widow of the late esteemed actor H. M. Fitzgerald. The entire company of the ever popular Varieties Theatre will appear. We trust there will be a generous response to this effort to aid the widow of one who will ever be gratefully remembered by our lovers of amusement.

ACADEMY.—At the Academy of Music, next week, commencing Monday night, will be presented the charming spectacular romance of "Undine." This great ballet is to be placed on the stage by Manager C. D. Hess in a style of magnificence never before attempted in this city. In Chicago, under the auspices of Mr. Hess, "Undine" realized at the Crosby Opera House, during the short period of one month, over forty thousand dollars. The sale of reserved seats will commence at C. C. Mellor's well known music store to-morrow morning. Of course everybody will avail themselves of the opportunity to be afforded of enjoying a theatrical sensation of large magnitude.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The attendance at the Orphans' Fair, in the basement of the Cathedral, continues quite large. The raffling is nightly proceeding. In the contest for the hat and cane to be awarded to the best natured young man, Mr. Jackson, Jr., and Mr. Stephen G. Walker are both pulling heavy votes.

CITY ITEMS.

New Dry Goods for our Special Closing Out Sale.

All-Wool Long Shawls, $2 75.
Children's Plaid Shawls 75, 87½ and $1 00.
Drab Chinchilla Cloth, $1 00 per yard.
Plaid Shirting Flannels, 20c.
All-Wool Home Made Grey Flannels, 25c.
English Merinos, fine cloths, 37½c.
Heavy Cassimeres, for mens' wear, 37½c.
9-4 Linen Table Damask, 37½c.
Canton Flannels, 12½c.
Superior Corsets and Kid Gloves, $1 00 per pair.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 25 and 37½c.
Black Alpacas, Repps, Queens Cloths, Empress Cloths, French Merinos and Dress Goods. In all of these goods great bargains.
A Soft Finish Long Cloth Shirting, 12½c.
The balance of our stock of Furs as prime cost, to close. Some Ladies' Sets at $6 00, $7 00, and $8 50, reduced from $15 00 and $18 00.
Look at our goods, and you will buy.
On the west corner of Market and Fourth streets. GARDNER & STEWART.

New Prints.

New Delaines,
Shirting Muslin,
Pillow Case Muslin,
Wide Bleached Sheeting,
Wide Unbleached Sheeting,
Heavy Unbleached Muslin,
Crash, Cotton and Linen Diapers,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Furniture Check,
Ticking, Ginghams,
White and Grey Blankets,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
Trimmings, Shirt Fronts,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.
A large and well selected stock, at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail, at Wm. Semple's, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

For Sale.—A House of six rooms and one acre of ground, at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad; also, one of nine rooms and a finished attic of three rooms; 4 acres and 18 perches of ground, at the same station; several nice building lots for sale at the same place. Enquire at 720 Liberty St., or on the premises.

WFM JOHN GRAZIER.

For Silks, Evening, Carriage or Promenade Dresses, go to Barker's final sale. Prices from 75 cents per yard to $1,50 the dress.

T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street, attends to all sorts of plumbing, gas and steam fitting work at the shortest order, on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done in the best style.

To the Ladies.—In order to close out the really elegant fresh stock of trimmings, notions, laces, furnishing and fancy goods, at the popular retail house of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street, prices have been materially reduced and bargains are offered, which surely urge every lady friends and all others to favor this first-class establishment with a purchasing visit, and thus be made acquainted with the rare advantages afforded its patrons in selection and quality of goods and reasonable prices. Gentlemen will find a magnificent assortment of furnishing goods suitable for the season, and embracing all the latest styles and novelties.

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Skating at the Rink.—The elegant and graceful young skater, Eugene W. Pratt, will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the Keystone Rink. No extra charge to holders of season or coupon tickets. Ladies visiting the rink during the forenoon and afternoon can receive lessons in skating, without charge, during Mr. Pratt's stay.

Black and colored Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, bargains at Barker's final sale.

Depend upon it, mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of teething, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hosiery for ladies, gents and children, cheap at Barker's sale.

Under Wear, slightly soiled, at great bargains, at Barker's sale.

T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street, attends promptly and at reasonable prices to all plumbing work entrusted to his care. Orders from the country attended to on the shortest notice.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

French Merinos, fifty cents per yard, at Barker's final sale.

Where to Go.—At Holtzheimer's famous restaurant, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, you will always be found the rarest games of the season, together with the substantials of life. No where else can a better breakfast, dinner, supper or luncheon be obtained at a more reasonable price. Ladies are supplied with suppers in the very best style and at prices which will commend them to the economical.

J. Kohen & Brothers, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny, the extensive and enterprising wholesale and retail grocers, have just received a fresh invoice of choice family groceries, flour and produce, which they offer their patrons at the lowest market prices. For any and everything in their line favor this house with a call, as you can purchase no where else to better advantage.

Best Prints reduced to ten cents, at Barker's final sale.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—Job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Woolen Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street, attends to all sorts of plumbing, gas and steam fitting work at the shortest order, on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done in the best style.

Housekeepers will acknowledge that no where else in the city can a better and purer article of choice green or black tea be procured than at the old established Tea Mart of Joseph A Robinson, No. 29 Fifth street.

Drawing to a Close—The great final sale at Barker's.

Buy your sugars, spices and table condiments at the old established cheap tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 29 Fifth street.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Go to the great sale of Dry Goods at Barker's.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

Gloves of all kinds, very cheap, at Barker's sale.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Have you been to Barker's final sale.

Go to Barker's final sale.

PH. R. MERTZ.

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons.

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO

Over Twenty Per Cent.

By converting them into

Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, December 14, 1868. }

Gold opened to-day at 142, declined to 141¾, advanced to 142⅝, declined to 142, sold at 142¼, and closed at 141¾ with a declining tendency. The advance from Saturday up to last night was too sudden, and in a commercial point of view, gold is now selling above its real value. On the other hand, a powerful combination of capitalists are up and down speculating, at a standstill, the market shows no signs of approaching ease. In all quarters it is pronounced that there will be no reduction in prime being it stringent. Paper is scarce, and those who have it to borrow are not entitled to any accomodation, experience no difficulty in obtaining it. All other paper is in good demand, and the bank rate of interest is steady at 10 per cent., but in the open market good paper is purchased at a discount of 9@12 per cent. per month.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday: The supply of sterling exchange still appears to have been rather limited, and the demand more freely offered upon good collaterals at 9@9½ per cent. the lower being the prevailing rate. Transactions were confined to small lots for prompt delivery, which nowhere refuses to accept. Corn is steady at 80@85c for yellow and 75@80c for ears. Oats is quiet at 70@75c. Barley is dull at 85@90c for choice fall. Rye is unchanged at $1,35@1,40 for choice. Flour is steady, and there is only a retail business doing, and the market is nearly unchanged. Hogs are firmer at $9,00@9,50 for corn fed, and $8,50@9,00 for grass fed. Cows are dull at $3@5 per head. Sheep are steady at 5@6c per lb. Calves are in good demand at 8@9c per lb. Beeves are in fair demand at $6@8 per 100 lbs gross. Receipts 2,100. Provisions firmer. Mess pork sold at $23,00@23,50 for new, and $22,50@23,00 for old. Bacon hams are dull at 15@16c; shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@13c. Lard is dull at 13@13½c for kettle rendered, and 12½@13c for prime leaf. Butter is dull at 40@45c for choice roll. Eggs are dull at 30@35c per dozen. Whiskey is dull at 98@99c per gallon.

Gold opened this morning at 142, declined to 141¾, advanced to 142⅛, declined to 141¾, and closed at 141¾ with a declining tendency. The advance from Saturday up to last night was too sudden, and in a commercial point of view, gold is now selling above its real value. On the other hand, a powerful combination of capitalists are up and down speculating, at a standstill, the market shows no signs of approaching ease. In all quarters it is pronounced that there will be no reduction in prime being it stringent. Paper is scarce, and those who have it to borrow are not entitled to any accomodation, experience no difficulty in obtaining it. All other paper is in good demand, and the bank rate of interest is steady at 10 per cent., but in the open market good paper is purchased at a discount of 9@12 per cent. per month.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday: The supply of sterling exchange still appears to have been rather limited, and the demand more freely offered upon good collaterals at 9@9½ per cent. the lower being the prevailing rate. Transactions were confined to small lots for prompt delivery, which nowhere refuses to accept. Corn is steady at 80@85c for yellow and 75@80c for ears. Oats is quiet at 70@75c. Barley is dull at 85@90c for choice fall. Rye is unchanged at $1,35@1,40 for choice. Flour is steady, and there is only a retail business doing, and the market is nearly unchanged. Hogs are firmer at $9,00@9,50 for corn fed, and $8,50@9,00 for grass fed. Cows are dull at $3@5 per head. Sheep are steady at 5@6c per lb. Calves are in good demand at 8@9c per lb. Beeves are in fair demand at $6@8 per 100 lbs gross. Receipts 2,100. Provisions firmer. Mess pork sold at $23,00@23,50 for new, and $22,50@23,00 for old. Bacon hams are dull at 15@16c; shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@13c. Lard is dull at 13@13½c for kettle rendered, and 12½@13c for prime leaf. Butter is dull at 40@45c for choice roll. Eggs are dull at 30@35c per dozen. Whiskey is dull at 98@99c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, January 14, 1868. }

There is no improvement to note in the tone of the general markets, though we still entertain hopes that there will be a good spring business. At present, however, everything is dull and neglected, and as the demand for all of the leading commodities is very much restricted, the volume of business, in the aggregate, is very light, while, so far as prices are concerned, there are no material changes.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in good demand and in limited supply. We continue to quote White at $2,35 for Red, and $2,25 for White. Barley is scarce and wanted but unchanged; maltsters are still paying $1,65@1,75 for Spring and Fall. Oats firmer and tending upward, in consequence of diminished arrivals; sales in store at 68@70c. Corn is quiet but unchanged; dealers, as a general thing, are paying from 90@95c for new—nothing doing in old. Rye is in steady demand at $1,20@1,45.

FLOUR.—There is a continued fair home demand, and while the market is firm, prices are unchanged; we continue to quote Superfine at $11@11,50 for Spring; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14,50@15,00 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,50 per bbl. Buckwheat is in good supply and dull at $4,00@5 per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is firm, with a fair jobbing demand, and prices are maintained; we continue to quote at 11@12½c for Shoulders; 13@13½c for Ribbed Sides, and 16@16,7c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle rendered Lard, 12@12½c, in tierces and barrels, and 13½ @14c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $21 for old, and $22 for new.

BUTTER.—Continues to arrive freely, and as the market is well supplied, prices are weak and barely maintained. Prime to choice Roll may be quoted at 35@36c.

EGGS.—Fresh packed, 40c.

APPLES.—Steady but unchanged; regular sales at from $3,00@3,50 per barrel, as to quality. Receipts have been very light for some time past.

POTATOES.—Quiet and rather dull but unchanged; we continue to quote at $1@1,10 per bush, and $2,25@2,50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—Continues very dull and in good supply; small sales at 7@8c for Apples, and 10@12½c for Peaches.

SEED.—Flaxseed is in good demand and firm, with an upward tendency; last sale reported was at $2,35. No movement in Clover or Timothy Seed.

LARD OIL.—Is steady, with regular sales by city manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1.

HAY.—Baled Hay is being sold on wharf at $19@20, and loose Hay is selling from country wagons at $17@18, as to quality.

BEANS.—Unchanged at $2,40@2,50.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Flour is rather better demand, but prices have not changed; sales of 500 bbls at $9,00@9,25 for Superfine; $10,00@10,50 for No. 3 red winter. Corn sold at 86@87c for car, and 80@85c for shelled. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye is in demand and advanced to 95@97c. Barley is dull at $1,60@1,70 for state spring. Cotton firm and active at 19½@20c. Provisions—Hogs firm and in good demand at $8,00@7,25 gross, at $7,00@7,50 net. Receipts 2,100. Provisions firmer. Mess pork sold at $23,00@23,50 for new, and $22,50@23,00 for old. Bacon hams are dull at 15@16c; shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@13c. Lard is dull at 13@13½c for kettle rendered, and 12½@13c for prime leaf. Butter is dull at 40@45c for choice roll. Eggs are dull at 30@35c per dozen. Whiskey is dull at 98@99c per gallon.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, January 14.—Flour firmer at $9,75@10,00 for Spring Extras; $10,00@10,50 for Spring Superfine; $11,00@11,50 for Winter Extras; $12,00@12,50 for Winter Superfine. The demand for Spring Wheat is active and steady at $1,50@1,55 for No. 1 and $1,40@1,45 for No. 2. Barley firmer and quiet at $1,40@1,50 for No. 1 and $1,30@1,35 for No. 2. Oats opened active and steady at $1,50@1,55 for No 1 and $1,40@1,45 for No. 2. Barley firmer and quiet at $1,40@1,50 for No.